

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL
20 Vesey Street, New York

War Department,
Office of The Chief of Staff,
Washington, March 19, 1914.

The following Field Service Regulations, revised by the General Staff of the Army, are approved and published for the information and government of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and in time of war, the Volunteer forces.

Success in war can be achieved only by all branches and arms of the service mutually helping and supporting one another in the common effort to attain the desired end.

The basic principles of the combat tactics of the different arms are set forth in the drill regulations of those arms for units as high as brigades. It is the function of higher troop leading to so combine and co-ordinate the combat tactics of all the arms as to develop in the combined forces the teamwork essential to success.

While the fundamental principles of war are neither very numerous nor complex, their application may be difficult and must not be limited by set rules. Departure from prescribed methods is at times necessary. A thorough knowledge of the principles of war and their application enables the leader to decide when such departure should be made and to determine what methods should bring success.

Officers and men of all ranks and grades are given a certain independence in the execution of the tasks to which they are assigned and are expected to show initiative in meeting the different situations as they arise. Every individual, from the highest commander to the lowest private, must always remember that inaction and neglect of opportunities will warrant more severe censure than an error in the choice of the means.

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LEONARD WOOD,
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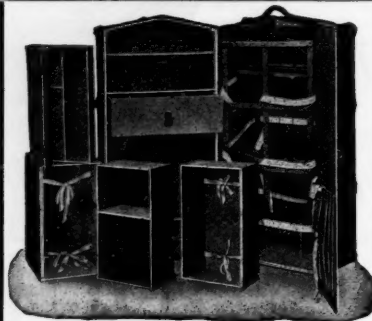
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the corrected list appeared in our last issue, pages 1166 and 1197.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 19. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. James H. Glennon. Sailed May 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. Roy C. Smith. The Arkansas is being used as fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger while the Wyoming is absent. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampa, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRKINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flag-ship).

ship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. Hatch I. Cone. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Tampico, Mexico.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Tampico, Mexico.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.
Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Tampico, Mexico.

AMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Tampico, Mexico.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Galveston, Texas.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Tampico, Mexico.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Tampico, Mexico.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Tampico, Mexico.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Tampico, Mexico.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Tampico, Mexico.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Tampico, Mexico.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Lanning, Commander.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Lanning. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. En route from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENIAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. Sailed May 18 from New York for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Aquilla G. Dibrell. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Special Service Squadron.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. Sailed May 16 from Key West, Fla., for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

(Continued on page 1230.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

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BRIGADIERS FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

The suggestion in our issue of May 9, page 1149, has been promptly acted upon. Congressman Fred A. Britten, of Chicago, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has introduced a bill in the House to increase the efficiency of the U.S. Marine Corps by creating in the Corps the grade of brigadier general and providing for the appointment by the President of two officers of this rank. The Marine Corps at present has an authorized strength of 345 officers and 9,921 enlisted men, which is a division of about three brigades. At its head is a major general commandant, stationed at Washington, D.C., which is the proper rank for an officer in command of a division. The next grade to the major general commandant is that of colonel, while in all other military organizations in every country, our own included, there is the intermediate grade of brigadier general, and the bill proposes to make this branch of the Service conform with the Army organizations.

Present emergencies have demonstrated clearly the necessity of legislation of this character. There is at present on shore in Mexico, serving with the Army, a Marine Corps brigade of three regiments consisting of 118 officers and 3,310 enlisted men, which can and will be augmented in case of necessity by thirty-five officers and 1,141 enlisted men from the ships now at Vera Cruz, making a combined strength of 153 officers and 4,451 enlisted men. This entire force is under the command of a colonel of marines, which is inappropriate and unmilitary. There is at present on the Pacific coast the nucleus of a brigade consisting of thirty-two officers and 1,284 enlisted men, which when the exigency occurs will be augmented by such numbers as would make it a proper command for a brigadier general. This shows the present immediate necessity in the field for two brigadier generals in this most popular branch of our military service.

In the past there has been shown such discrimination against the Marine Corps in the providing of the proper rank for its officers that Congressman Britten feels that such discrimination is bound to be felt by them, and in order that the esprit and discipline of the organizations be maintained there must be established proper grades for the various commands. Mr. Britten further said that in the creation of the grade of brigadier general in the Marine Corps, it is not improper to point out that when part of the Marine Corps is detached for duty with the Army, as is now the case at Vera Cruz, the inadequate rank (colonel) of the commanding officers of the Marine Brigade cannot but result in unfavorable comparison and materially reduce the weight in council that should pertain to an officer commanding a brigade. No command of the strength of the marine brigade in Mexico to-day would be sent into the field by the Army except under the command of a brigadier general.

In our issue of May 2 we referred to the 28th Infantry, now at Vera Cruz, as having but sixty-five men per company and gave its strength as 660. We are now informed that, as a matter of fact, the total enlisted present for the twelve companies was on the 12th of May 491, or an average of forty-one per company. This is 289 less than sixty-five per company, and 805 less than 108 per company, the number the regiment should have had. Should this regiment go into action it could not put more than 400 rifles on the firing line, while in peace it should put 708 and in war 1,152 rifles. One battalion has 162 men, non-commissioned officers and privates, a captain's command, with thirteen officers, or an officer for about each twelve men. The 4th Infantry is in about the same condition, and naturally the officers are very sore over

this, and cannot understand why their application for recruits at the depots was refused. The actual enlisted strength of the 28th on leaving Galveston was 567. A month or so before the regiment left Colonel Van Vliet, 4th Inf., made application for recruits, and the paper was returned with the information that recruits would be sent when the War Department saw fit, and not before.

That journalism lost a great editor when Rear Admiral Fletcher decided to become a sailor is the opinion of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. "Fletcher," the Secretary is quoted as saying by the New York Tribune, "is the ablest member of the 'editorial staff' of the Navy. He would have made a great managing editor if he had gone into journalism. He seems to have been born with the traditional nose for news. When he went ashore at Vera Cruz he displayed all the qualities of a trained journalist. He put the news features to the front in his accounts of happenings after the landing. He seemed to bear in mind the great concern of the American people about what was taking place. He never once scrambled up an editorial with his news, an avoidance of editorializing that it takes a reporter years to learn." The journalistic experience of Secretary Daniels, who is the owner of a newspaper in Raleigh, S.C., is standing him in good stead in promptly furnishing news to the public of the doings of the naval forces at Vera Cruz. He has arranged his clerical force as an editor would assign his staff to duty. Three secretaries are detailed to see that the news that comes in from the naval officers is quickly placed at the disposal of the press. By a stretch of imagination Admirals Fletcher and Badger might be called the reporters, for it is the information they send that is given out as news. Within two minutes after a telegram is received from either of these admirals it is turned over to Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy, U.S.N., the official censors. They hold out only that part of the telegram which may concern strategy or give information to the enemy. They sift the despatches with rapidity, and the revised version is quickly mimeographed and handed out to the newspaper men. The average time that elapses between the receipt of a despatch from Admiral Badger or Admiral Fletcher at the telegraph office near the Secretary's door and the distribution of copies of it to the press has not been more than fifteen minutes. These secretaries of Mr. Daniels are trained newspaper men.

The suggestions for democratizing the British army following the trouble over Ulster direct attention to the system by which officers are chosen in the United States, through the National Academies being open to any youth, no matter what his station in life, provided he can pass the necessary examinations. Some of the greatest of our officers have come, both of the Army and the Navy, from the humblest positions in civil life. The weak point in the British system, if the American plan is correct, is that the present system of officering the army is such as to practically exclude all men who have no independent income. It is therefore obvious that until the man without a private income can adopt the army as a career the officers must be drawn from a small class. The limitation of this class suggests to the United Service Gazette of London that the chances of discovering men of military genius are proportionately small. The scheme of democratizing the army would simply mean transferring the education of young men from the parents to the state in the matter of special military courses. A very interesting discussion might arise as to the effect of changing the method of British appointments to the commissioned personnel along the lines of the American system; that is, whether there would result a broader sympathy and a closer bond of understanding between men and officers from the wider field for the choosing of officers. Gens. U. S. Grant and Philip H. Sheridan, not to speak of other distinguished officers of our history, were of humble origin, but Gens. George Washington and Robert E. Lee were of the "upper social strata," and who would say that the two latter were less close to their soldiers' hearts than the two former? The question, then, whether the social gulf counts for much in the military life is one that suggests itself inevitably when democratizing an army is brought forward.

It is understood that the Army will be furnished with fresh meat in the event of war with Mexico, instead of the canned variety which was supplied to the troops in the Spanish-American War. Even if there should be any canned meat sent into Mexico it will be inspected under the Pure Food Act, which will give the troops a far superior diet to that which was furnished the Spanish War soldiers. Most of the meat, it is understood, will go forward from Fort Worth, Texas, to Galveston by a fast freight service, and from there by transport to Vera Cruz and other ports from which the troops might operate. Icing facilities and the capacity of ice plants along this route and also at all points between Fort Worth and the Mexican border have been carefully investigated and tabulated. If there is any need for increasing the facilities for handling fresh meat for two field armies it is understood that steps will immediately be taken to improve them. Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., has been ordered to Fort Worth, where, it is understood, he will have charge of the Fort Worth depot. With him is George F. Unmacht, chief clerk in the office

of the Quartermaster Corps. Q.M. Sergt. Arthur L. Koch has been ordered from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and Q.M. Clerks J. E. Miller, of Omaha, and A. J. Hashagen, of Leavenworth, have been sent to Fort Worth.

Senator Pomerene's bill for the increase of the number of officers on duty at colleges as instructors, which has been reported favorably by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is a step in the right direction. The effect of the measure would be to increase the number of officers on duty with the colleges from 100 to 125. There is no doubt that the colleges, especially the larger ones, need more officers. Institutions that have from 1,200 to 2,000 cadets taking military instruction should have more than one instructor. But in passing this legislation Congress should amend it so as to give the Army more extra officers for duty with the colleges and the National Guard. Both now have more officers than the Army can spare. Most of the Congressmen are willing to pass legislation which will make more detached service for Army officers, and, in fact, are constantly making demands upon the War Department for officers for special duty, but few of them are willing to support legislation which will give the Army the additional officers necessary to supply the requests for duty with their constituents.

The value of the hydro-aeroplane in war was the subject of a lecture delivered to members of the University Club of Washington Saturday night by Comdr. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., retired. He explained that the hydro-aeroplanes already had proved their usefulness in the military operations around Vera Cruz during the last few weeks. They had even shown their value in ascertaining whether or not certain harbors were mined. "When the water is smooth," said Commander Chambers, "not only is it possible to see mines plainly, but they can be easily photographed from the aeroplane. This has been proved in operations by the United States mine planters in San Francisco, which a short time ago planted mines on the Pacific coast and then notified the commander of the fleet, who ordered the aeroplanes out to look for them without informing the aeronauts beforehand even in what vicinity they would be found. They located the mines."

The Newark (Ohio) Tribune calls attention to the fact that in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 21, 1913, the conditions now existing in Mexico were predicted and the suggestion was made that the only remedy was for some Power, the United States preferably, to establish a protectorate over that country as was done in Cuba. Apropos to this the Tribune says: "The time has apparently come when such a movement is necessary, and such may possibly be the outcome of the mediation conference now in progress. Could the Mexicans be certain that the object of the protectorate was for the one purpose of establishing peace in that country, and that the United States had no idea of the acquisition of any of its territory, there is reason to believe that the movement would be received with enthusiasm by the greater part of the people, at least among those who are able to appreciate what that would mean to the country and who are anxious to see peace restored."

What the Revenue Cutter Service badly needs from Congress is an appropriation sufficient to build several new high powered cutters, larger than any now in the Service. The cutters in the winter have to keep the sea in the most trying weather, and it is necessary that some vessels, at least, have a larger steaming radius than the best of them now have. Furthermore it is absolutely essential that new cutters have more speed. In going to the aid of some foundering vessel, or in making a search for a derelict craft, dangerous to navigation, speed is an absolute essential, and it is hoped that Congress will provide the means for up-to-date cutters, that will enable the Revenue Cutter Service to add further to its renown in saving life and vessels at sea.

Here are some of the characteristics of the 14-inch gun, carried by the New York and Texas. It is 45 calibers in length, that is 52 feet 6 inches. It weighs 63.4 tons, has a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, and fires a shell weighing 1,400 pounds. At a distance of 10,000 yards its shell will penetrate over sixteen inches of the hardest Krupp armor. The Nevada and Oklahoma will carry ten 14-inch guns in four turrets. The Pennsylvania and Battleship 39 will carry twelve 14-inch guns in four turrets. The Scientific American of May 9 contains an illustrated description of the manufacture of this new 14-inch gun.

The recent bomb dropping incident at Mazatlan, Mexico, brings up the fact that during the second international peace conference at The Hague in 1907 the United States was the only great Power willing to sign an agreement to prohibit the discharge of explosives from air craft in time of war. Mexico was one of the nations refusing to be a party to the declaration. Other countries unwilling to sign were Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela.

What is considered to be quite a feather in the cap of Capt. Clarence F. True, regimental commissary of the 71st N.G.N.Y., is the clause in Articles 302 and 303 of the Army Field Service Regulations for 1914, just issued. In these articles a rolling field kitchen is provided for, which can furnish hot meals when desired. Rolling kitchens were tried practically by the 71st Regiment in the maneuvers in Connecticut several years before, and were drawn up hill and down dale, over rough and rocky roads, and through mud, sand and mire, and were always where the regiment was and ready for business. It can safely be said that no other regiment in the maneuvers was served with as good a variety and quantity of well cooked hot meals as was the 71st Regiment from the rolling field kitchen. The 71st was the first command in the United States to adopt a rolling kitchen, and it is the invention of Captain True. It cooks to perfection, quickly and in large quantities, and there is a great saving of rations, money, time and labor by its use, and it ensures men properly cooked food they can get in no other way. The regiment has three of these rolling kitchens, one for each battalion, and it requires only a small force to run these kitchens, and quite a number of men are thereby saved for the firing line. Wherever a baggage or ammunition wagon can go the field kitchen can, and while at first the rolling kitchen was not looked upon with favor by a few Army officers, the War Department has finally come to the conclusion that they enjoy all the advantages which the 71st Regiment claimed for them and further experienced by their practical use in the field. These wagons have been examined on behalf of the War Department, but it is understood that before the Army adopts any particular wagon some officers are to be sent abroad to see if there are any rolling kitchens used in foreign armies with features which will aid in the improvement of the 71st wagon. The latter, however, has demonstrated its worth and adaptability for field use so effectively that it is not thought there is much opportunity for improvement.

Mrs. Clara V. Mott, whose father served in the American Navy during the first Mexican War and was at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and whose husband, Albert Mott, was a veteran of the Civil War, writes to the Baltimore Sun, saying: "In a strong editorial the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its May 9 issue protests in the name of patriotism and reverence for the glorious American inheritance of brave ancestors against the avowed purpose of the American School Peace League 'to make war ridiculous to children.' In the list of vice-presidents of the league appears the name of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the man who has deliberately scattered broadcast the assertion of Israel Zangwill that George Washington's warning that the best preventive of war is to be prepared for war was 'forged in hell.' Another vice-president is Prof. P. P. Claxton, U.S. Commissioner of Education. The teachings of this league would make more obligatory in future the issuing of orders of those amazing orders of the Secretary of War that the uniforms of the American soldiers and sailors must be respected in places of amusement; amazing because it should have never been necessary, and yet it was. And it is the same uniform in which those nineteen boys died the other day at Vera Cruz, and the same uniform in which they were buried with the honors of a nation. 'The saddest moment of all,' said Capt. O. W. Clarke, of Baltimore, when telling of the wreck of his schooner, the Fuller Palmer, 'was when I stood on the deck of the Marina and saw my ship carry into the heart of the ocean the Stars and Stripes that still floated from her mainmast. I hated to see the flag go down. As it touched the water we stood on the Marina with our hats off. It rose again from the waves, and a shiver went over me. I felt, somehow, as I have felt at times in church when the organ plays a wonderful hymn. Then the flag went beneath the waves—the schooner plunged to the bottom.' After the American (?) School Peace League gets through with its 'silly and pernicious propaganda,' to quote the JOURNAL, will our future men ever feel as Captain Clarke did? Will they count the sinking of their country's flag the worst event in a shipwreck that lost a vessel, and almost the life of the captain and the lives of his crew?"

In a lecture before the students and faculty of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., on May 15, Prof. H. C. Emery, of Yale, and chairman of the U.S. Tariff Board, discussed the subject, "Some Economic Aspects of War." Answering the question whether anything could be put on the credit side to show that war is not always and in every way a deterrent to economic welfare, the lecturer said that only through war have modern states been formed, with a strong national government and the possibility of a genuine national economic policy which took the place of the local and territorial economies of an earlier period. It is in the field of military organization and warlike enterprise that the capacities necessary for great industrial enterprises were first developed. Historically the first great economic enterprises resulted from military needs, and it may fairly be said that from such needs the modern business world received its schooling in the matter of organization and large-scale enterprise. Military expenditures offered the first great markets for production on a large scale. It ought to be apparent, said Professor Emery, that the cost of peace armament is not to be measured simply as a net waste of money. Books, magazines and papers are filled with statements regarding the enormous burden imposed upon the people of Europe by their increasing military expenditures, but when compared with the total earning capacity of a people such expenditures take on a different character. Even Germany, with her great organization, takes less than three per cent. of the actual income for its maintenance both of army and navy. In Germany, for instance, three times as much is spent for intoxicating drinks as for the support of military and naval establishments. The conclusion reached by Professor Emery was that the economic efficiency and the military efficiency of the people go hand in hand, and that war is not a test of "brute strength," but a test of success in the manifold arts of peace.

The demoralization that prevailed in Russian military circles after the disastrous war with Japan and the revolution uprising gave way in 1908 to systematized military plans that are beginning to show big results. The Douma permitted the appropriation of \$230,000,000

for the army and \$45,000,000 for the navy, with a non-recurring expenditure on both services of more than \$25,000,000. The total expenditure on national defense thus amounted in 1908 to \$305,000,000. The aggregate amount spent by Russia in the course of the last six years on her army and navy is no less than \$2,850,000,000. "But more significant even than the numerical strength is the location of the Russian army," says a New York Tribune correspondent. "On the last day of last year, out of the thirty corps stationed in European Russia, one was in Finland, three were in the Caucasus, while nine were in Poland and Lithuania, that is to say, on the Prussian frontier, and five in the southwest, on the Austrian frontier. The remaining twelve were distributed in the interior of Russia at strategic points."

Describing sanitary conditions at Vera Cruz, Arthur Rubl, the New York Tribune's representative with the American forces, says: "The health of the American Army is excellent, and there is every reason to expect that it will stay so. Only three-fourths of one per cent. are on the sick list, and these are all trivial cases. Vera Cruz used to be an unhealthy port, like Santos and Guayaquil. Ten years ago the Mexicans, under Dr. Liceaga, following American methods, cleaned up the city and put modern sanitary precautions in operation. It is now almost a model city, considering its population and location in the malarial belt of Mexico. It has good, clean water and a fine system of sewers. Nevertheless, every precaution is being taken by the American forces. All buildings used as barracks were first thoroughly disinfected. The floors and woodwork were sprayed and all old refuse was burned. No refuse is allowed to accumulate, being burned daily. The Army is co-operating with the marines in sanitary work. One hundred and forty men were working to-day in the old Cuartel, where there had been some smallpox and meningitis. They are spraying with a small fire engine, using a strong solution of cresoline. Major F. M. Hartsock, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in charge of the sanitation. Precautions against mosquitoes are also being taken. Forty petroleros, or petroleum sprinklers, are now working in town to cover all places likely to serve as breeding places. Even more stringent precautions will be taken as the rainy season advances. About four and a half inches of rain falls here in May and fourteen inches in June. There has been some smallpox here, brought down by refugees. All have been vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid. There is no yellow fever in Vera Cruz, but there is some in ports further south, and all ships from these ports are quarantined and disinfected. The field hospital here is fully equipped. Each regiment carries its own emergency hospital outfit. There is also a divisional field laboratory for bacteriological examinations. Trained nurses are coming later, and a reserve medical supply depot has been established here. There is no likelihood, in case of a general advance, that there will be any repetition of the experience in the Cuban campaign."

In an article on "Soldiers of Peace" in the Sunday Magazine, describing especially the work of the summer military instruction camps, Secretary of War Garrison says: "Whenever anything pertaining to the Army is mentioned most persons think of regiments, bullets, bloodshed, hatred and war. I fear that we as a nation have not the proper attitude toward the Army. Too many of us fail to discriminate between war and the function of the Army thereto. For the soldier, whose very presence is a protection against unjust force, the people have a negligent attitude, if not one of outright disapproval. I must confess that I cannot on any reasonable ground account for this, and I am extremely desirous that the people of the United States should know about the Army and should have that pride in it which it merits, which it is very desirable for the people themselves that they should feel; because the people can add much to the Army's usefulness if they will but give it its due appreciation. A department of the government is misnamed when it is called the department of 'war,' if in the aggregate it has been used less often for warfare than for the continuance of peace, the safeguarding of life and the preservation of property. The War Department of the United States stamps out disease, promotes commerce, works for human welfare in the tropics, helps open up the frozen north to settlement, and, above all, is actively engaged in educational work. * * * The increased interest in the military needs of our country—not only among students, but among educated people everywhere—is very gratifying. I am sure that if our citizens only knew more about the subject of national defenses, and the ways and means vital to a proper state of 'preparedness,' the War Department would not have to beg consideration of its projects, but the people themselves would demand their carrying out. I feel, therefore, that the plan devised to increase the country's military efficiency without increasing the Army to the ratio of strictly military nations is a happy one. It would provide opportunities for hundreds of young men to become both good soldiers and good artisans, so that proficiency in one line would not be at the cost of the other."

The parade in New York city on May 30 under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic will, as in former years, start at 9 a.m., and will be along Riverside Drive from Seventy-second street to Ninety-second street. The reviewing stand will be in front of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The reviewing officer will be Col. Washington Gardner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and with him will be his staff, Mayor Mitchell and other city officers. The grand marshal is Capt. William Kirchner, U.S.V., who served in the 3d Battalion of N.Y. Artillery in the Civil War and took part in many of the great battles. Col. Isador Isaacs is A.G.; Col. J. W. England, A.A.G.; Col. J. B. Loud is chairman of the memorial committee, and Col. E. J. Atkinson is the secretary. All these officers are Civil War veterans. Army and Navy forces will have the right of line. Then will follow the National Guard, under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and Naval Militia, various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in three divisions, Spanish War Veterans in one division, Army and Navy Union, Boy Scouts, cadet companies and semi-military organizations. A particular feature of the parade will be the first appearance of a war strength battery of the National Guard. This will be furnished by the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, and will be under command of Capt. J. T. Delaney. The battery will be made up of one platoon from Batteries B, D, E

and F. The parade in Brooklyn will start from the fountain on Bedford avenue at 10 a.m., and will be dismissed at the Plaza at Prospect Park. The National Guard troops, which will be headed by Regular forces and will be under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, will parade in field service uniform, each command having an escort wagon drawn by four mules or horses.

Among the instructive ideas in camp management that were developed by the Gettysburg anniversary last year one of the most ingenious was the scheme devised by Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., to whom was assigned duty in connection with the pitching of the camp, distribution of the equipment, etc. By his scheme a graphic morning report of the work accomplished from day to day was at all times in evidence for reference by the officers in charge of the work. By using ordinary profile paper with ordinates representing the dates to include the date on which the camp should be completed in every detail, and for abscissas the various stages step by step between the staking out and the tents complete in every detail, including even the distribution of blankets and the closing and marking of the tents at the end of a day's work, the exact status of the entire camp was posted in a few minutes and graphically indicated by the broken line. In this way the work for the next day or the necessity for any particular part of the work to meet conditions was planned by simply glancing at the board. The skill with which detrainment and entraining were handled at the camp was shown by the fact that from 5 p.m. of June 29 to 5 a.m. of June 30 fifty-nine heavy trains were expeditiously taken care of at the camp station. How different the result might have been had the trains been unloaded at stations in a city. In handling more than 50,000 veterans detrained and more than 40,000 entrained, not a single accident occurred. The loading station was fenced in and the necessary number of gates provided so that the trains could be loaded with the minimum of confusion.

Writing to the Scientific American from the U.S.S. Michigan, April 21, "Navy" says: "It will surprise many people to learn that our Navy is the only one which has developed a fleet of auxiliary ships of special design for supply and service of the fleets in time of peace, ready for war. Other navies rely on chartering in time of peace, and buying and chartering in time of war the necessary merchant ships to carry coal, oil, provisions, ammunition, marines and the sick. Our new repair ships are superb, but we are lacking hospital ships. We have been quietly accumulating these ships, and may now stop, provided we build colliers of the same type for the service of the Panama Canal, or build other ships to run as merchant vessels in time of peace, as proposed by Senator Weeks for our now inadequate scout cruisers (we only have about five in all). The questions of any further auxiliaries, except two new hospital ships, should be taken up as a passenger and freight service in time of peace. The two hospital ships owned by Japan are regularly run between Nagasaki and Shanghai in time of peace as passenger vessels. The mine ships of foreign navies are necessary because in all other navies than our own the coast and harbor defense is under the navy. With us it is under the Army. The one mine ship we have in the Navy is for the protection of the fleet."

The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila May 15, 1914, with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav.; Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, C.A.; Major Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav.; Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C.; Capt. Royal Reynolds, M.C.; 1st Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf. For San Francisco—Capt. Frank M. Conklin, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.; 1st Lieut. Ralph G. Craven, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Frank N. Jacob, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. D. Spreckels, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Mills, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Vachon, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Emil Korjan, P.S.; Act. Dental Surg. Arthur T. Knoderer; Capt. John P. Spurr, 70th Co., C.A.; Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, 90th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, 7th Cav.

Describing the life of the sailors aboard the United States warships during the present period of waiting at Vera Cruz Dudley Harmon in a letter to the New York Sun says: "The prospect of six months at Vera Cruz, six months of nothing but ship's routine, after the taste of the real thing on land, is not pleasing to the blue-jacket any more than it is to his officer, who is secretly chafing at the present situation. The bluejackets do not speak of watchfully waiting any more when referring to the policy of Washington. They have invented a true sailor phrase for it, expressive but permissible only on the fringe of polite society and at the end of this letter. Anyone who has had even the most brief experience at sea will understand what the bluejacket means when he refers to the Washington policy as 'spitting to windward.'"

In view of the present interest in Mexico, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, are printing a new edition of "Terry's Mexico," a guide book brought out about two years ago. The book is the result of years of travel and personal observation and experience by its author, and its purpose is to unite in a handy volume all the useful and most needed information of service to the traveler in Mexico or to those interested in that country. Every place of importance from the Rio Grande on the north to Guatemala at the south is described, and there are notes on history, language, races, railways, products and many other subjects. Maps and plans accompany the volume.

Some light on the question of the overcapitalization of railroads is furnished by the report by William J. Wilgus on revaluation of the physical property of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, made under his direction for the company. Mr. Wilgus presents the statistics to show that the property of this railroad has a value nearly double its capitalization. Mr. Wilgus is consulting engineer of New York city and formerly vice-president and chief engineer of the N.Y.C. and H. Railroad.

THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

To make good troops the most important thing is training. It is useless to expect to win battles unless our soldiers are well disciplined, are good marchers and can shoot straight. To the United States it is indispensable that training should be expedited. A week gained in the preparation of our Volunteers may mean hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. We should allow no obstacle to interfere with speedy preparation.

The training of a mass of United States Volunteers hurriedly raised for war entails difficulties unthought of in the well regulated armies of Europe.

In 1898 we experienced most of these difficulties. We have little reason to be proud of our record in overcoming them. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War we should have studied them and made provision for avoiding them in future. They were practically the same difficulties that we had in 1861. The blunders and errors of that war were not avoided in 1898, and it is feared they will not be escaped in any future war. But at least we can minimize them.

The writer had special opportunities for seeing them in '98. He was mustering officer of Volunteers in one of the largest states in the Union; he was a field officer in a Volunteer regiment of Infantry, commanding a battalion; he was a division inspector; he was for a short time sanitary inspector of a great camp; he served with his regiment in three instruction camps in the United States and two stations in Cuba, and he saw it mustered out.

As a result of some of the things that occurred in '98, and which were detrimental and delayed training, the following suggestions are offered. They point out some of the principal deficiencies. There were many others, but at this distance of time it is difficult to recall all of them. To discuss fully these matters would require a long article. It will be sufficient at the present time to touch upon them briefly.

1. During the examination of the recruit at enlistment he should be required to make a full statement of his financial circumstances, his family ties, etc., and in case it is discovered that there are persons dependent upon his pay he should be rejected. We can obtain plenty of Volunteers without taking men whose absence will be a disaster to their families.

2. Arms and equipment should be supplied the day the regiment is mustered in; otherwise the training will suffer. As shown below, the first day's training should include the use of arms. There is no excuse for making regiments drill with sticks, as was done in 1898.

3. Volunteers often appear for enlistment in old, worn-out clothing and shoes. They should receive a new outfit as soon as mustered. It does not altogether matter if these are the exact type prescribed. The principal thing is to get them fit for the marching and other exertions of drilling and camping in the dust, rain and mud.

To delay the issue of clothing, arms or equipment until after the regiment has reached the camp of instruction is a mistake. In the first days of their camp instruction supplies are obtained under difficulties. The railroads are blocked with troops, and all kinds of quartermaster, ordnance and commissary stores have to wait. The difficulties at instruction camps in issuing the necessary supplies for from twenty-five to fifty regiments of unequipped, un-uniformed men are enormous. In 1898 it was weeks and weeks before many of the regiments were properly clothed. But in the period during which the regiment is being enlisted and mustered in it is easy to assemble the necessary equipment and clothing. It is at the muster in camps that the regiments should be supplied.

4. It is to be assumed that in time of war the present system of subsistence credits will be abandoned and that companies will be issued rations in ten-day periods as formerly. To make the first issue run for ten days, and also to instruct the mess sergeants and cooks in the manner of handling the rations, the Quartermaster Corps should prepare a table giving the components of the ration to be used, for every meal for ten days, by weight.

5. Camps of instruction should not as a rule contain more than one army corps. Such camp sites should have the following requisites: A cool climate in the summer—troops cannot drill to advantage in torrid heat; a soil which will drain quickly after rains; clayey soil which remains boggy for some time delays instruction; an open, unobstructed tract large enough for the camp, and adjacent another tract for drills and maneuvers. This latter should have a diversified surface, not too flat, not too hilly, and avoiding cover and allowing free movement of all arms.

A square mile will afford a camping ground for an army corps, but for a training ground two or three square miles are necessary.

An extensive target range. Owing to the fact that the maximum range of small arms is three miles, such a range should front on the sea or a lake; otherwise a large tract of land must be purchased or rented.

Superior transportation facilities, making it possible to transmit to and from the camp quickly troops and supplies. Transportation by water is especially preferable.

It does not seem to be the best economy to rent such sites. A preferable way would seem to be to purchase them outright by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. If not wanted after the war they can be sold. Large camps should be provided with a system of sewerage; otherwise the soil becomes infected.

6. The soldier is only half a soldier if he cannot shoot straight. In 1898 the war was practically finished before many of our men had any rifle practice. This was due partly to the fact that the Government was short of ammunition, but largely to the fact that there was difficulty in finding proper ranges in the neighborhood of our instruction camps. Since the modern rifle sends a bullet three miles, people living within that distance near the line of fire are liable to object and bring injunctions.

Another difficulty that arises is the length of time it takes to instruct a regiment in firing. With twenty-four targets two regiments could fire the regular course laid down in the firing regulations in one month. But twenty-four targets is a large range. Twenty-seven regiments, the number in an army corps, would require five such ranges to complete their practice in three months. At the end of three months our troops should be fit for battle.

It will evidently be impracticable, then, in many camps of instruction to complete the target practice of regiments of Volunteers by firing on the usual target ranges.

A way out of this difficulty is offered by having the troops fire at miniature targets with service ammunition, the ranges being only fifty feet in length, terminated by a high target butt or bullet stop, each man firing at a different target, each man being under the supervision of a coach, and 100 or more men firing at the same time. By this method, "Special Course B," it has been demonstrated that a thousand men can complete a rifle course of 200 shots in a week. While it may be objected that firing at miniature targets at diminished distances is not the same thing as firing at the ordinary targets at full distances, this objection is met by the statement that to hit an 18-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards is the same problem as to hit a 4-inch bull's-eye at 100 yards, a 2-inch bull's-eye at 50 yards, a 1-inch bull's-eye at 25 feet, or a 2-3-inch bull's-eye at 50 feet. And it has further been demonstrated that recruits firing in this manner attain the same, or nearly the same, proficiency in hitting a mark as they would if they fired at the regular targets placed at the regular distances. In 1911 550 recruits of the 11th Cavalry, firing in five days 180 shots, using Special Course B, showed in a test half the proficiency of sharpshooters.

7. In a great camp of instruction supplies are hard to obtain, and Volunteer officers finding difficulty in obtaining them are liable to desist from asking for them and go without them. In many cases in '98 requisitions being returned for the correction of technical errors, this being done for the purpose of instruction, the requisitions were not renewed, and the troops went unsupplied for long periods. But it is absolutely necessary that the troops be supplied, and in order to secure this the supply department should send around what might be called supply agents or inspectors, whose duty it is to find out in what the troops are deficient and see that they get these supplies. *Red tape must be abolished.*

8. Many, many things necessary for a sanitary camp, like tools, lime, disinfectants, lumber, were absent from camps of instruction during the first weeks in 1898. Lumber is especially necessary. There are places in the United States where the Government would save money by building huts instead of putting up tents.

10. The Regular Army system of issuing clothing to troops is hardly applicable with Volunteers in time of war. It requires too much bookkeeping and is too elaborate. Certain, invariable bi-monthly issues to each soldier should be made; only extras to be noted in the clothing book.

11. For some reason in 1898 the Regular surgeons, hospital stewards and Medical Corps seemed to be employed mainly with the Regular troops, and in consequence one found divisional hospitals conducted by Volunteer surgeons who never had experience even in making out requisitions, who did not know what was needed, what they could get, or how to obtain it. One could find divisional hospitals where the men lay on the ground, where there were not sufficient tents to shelter the sick, nor cots, nor medicines. At many of these hospitals were absolutely no officers or men having experience in the customs of the Army. It was inevitable that when an epidemic occurred there should be vast confusion. Some of these hospitals were located in unhealthy places, in undrained hollows, or adjacent to noisome deposits of rubbish and manure. Such was the case at Chickamauga. It is essential to efficiency that divisional hospitals should be hereafter in the hands of experienced Regular medical officers, trained in the Army.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE PAST. NEED OF SYSTEM.

13, 14, 15. To give an idea of the difficulties under which the training of Volunteers is sometimes conducted, I will instance the case of a regiment which came to Chickamauga on May 26, 1898. This regiment was in civilian clothes, it had no arms or equipment, or uniforms. If any of the officers had received military training it was not apparent, except in the case of one officer, a major who was a first lieutenant of the U.S. Army. This officer, Lieut. Harry A. Smith, now major, 28th Infantry, took charge of the instruction. He made the men go into the woods, cut sticks and peel them, to be used as guns. He then arranged the following program for each day: First the officers would study a lesson in drill regulations for half an hour; then the officers turned out and were drilled by the instructor for half an hour; then the officers, being dismissed, turned out the men for drill and drilled them for two hours. This was repeated in the afternoon. In this manner this regiment (the 21st Kansas) while waiting for their uniforms and guns to arrive had lost no time.

But not all regiments were like this. Another regiment at this camp did not receive its rifles for over a month. The time was spent largely in idleness, and the loss to the United States in good material was great.

One difficulty at Chickamauga was the lack of instruction books. In many cases there were not enough to go around, and they could not be obtained by purchase. Another difficulty was the lack of uniformity of instruction in different regiments.

To secure results in a camp of instruction there must be system. A uniform course of training should be established through which the regiments should be required to make a report each week giving a statement of progress of the preceding week and a schedule of drills for the next week.

Instruction can be greatly aided by the publication at the headquarters of the camp of a daily periodical, a copy to be supplied to each soldier, giving, in connection with the news of the day, the general orders, etc., information as to drills, remarks on camp expedients, explanations of the customs of the Service, etc. Such a periodical would cost little and accomplish much.

In brigades and divisions a competitive system should be arranged, and from time to time it should be made known as a result of inspections which company, battalion and regiment was rated highest in drill and discipline, the condition of camp, etc. This will excite in the soldiers a feeling of pride in and loyalty to their organizations.

The instruction of officers and men should be both theoretical and practical. Officers are provided with drill books, and they should frequently be obliged to study and recite them.

At the same time the men should be supplied for their personal use with tracts or pamphlets giving the text of the drill books in primary drills of all descriptions. In addition these should be read to them and they should be questioned on them. This will result in making intelligence count, and will greatly increase the rapidity with which the soldier masters his trade. It is believed that by including a system of theoretical instruction the soldier will learn in two months and a half what would otherwise require three months.

We should make that great American institution, the printing press, take its part in the work.

The Volunteer soldier is anxious to learn his trade,

and he should be required to work in favorable weather six to eight hours per day. In order not to fatigue the soldier the drills should be varied as much as possible. Since in war the unexpected is constantly happening, and troops are liable to be required for battle before they are fully trained, upon the arrival of the Volunteers in camp rifle and musketry instruction should be commenced at once; so also should "Field Training" as well as "Garrison Training."

The following is a course of training suggested for the first week:

Immediately after reveille: Setting-up exercises, ten minutes; practice in running, five minutes.

After breakfast: School of the soldier or squad, one to two hours; manual of arms, one hour; aiming and pointing drill, estimating distance and gallery practice, one hour.

After dinner: Theoretical instruction, one-half hour; extended order or field instruction, one to two hours; dress parade, one hour.

Much stress should be laid upon the enforcement of precision in drill, as precision means discipline, and discipline means efficiency in battle and on the march. Individual instruction, including marksmanship, is more than half the game.

At the same time the soldier should early commence to regard himself as part of the regiment, and with the regiment receive instruction in marching, carrying a full pack, in minor combat exercises, such as the attack and defense of positions, the service of security and information, etc.

The course of drill should be interspersed with occasional maneuver problems in which brigades and divisions take part; with field days; with contests in athletic and military exercises, and with occasional reviews. These things give variety and interest to the instruction, but they should not be carried to an excess.

There should be also occasional competitive tests of regiments in the attack of positions, or in the dispositions taken when suddenly attacked by a superior force while on the march, etc. These things will serve to determine the efficiency of the officers as well as of the regiments.

There should be established at each great camp of instruction of Volunteers a model regimental camp, which, as far as practicable, should be copied by all regiments. Regiments which have the nearest camp should receive credit therefor.

In a large body of troops prompt, effective and uniform training cannot be enforced except by due supervision and constant inspections, combined, if necessary, with demonstrations of the correct methods of drill. To accomplish this division and brigade commanders will require the assistance of "drill inspectors" who are themselves expert drillmasters.

CAVALRY.

It is essential to quick training of Cavalry Volunteers that the horses when purchased should be trained to the saddle. If this is not practicable, the best style of horse probably would be a mature, gentled driving horse with saddle horse conformation and who has been backed. Such horses can be purchased in quantities if a sufficient price is paid. We have twenty-two million horses in this country.

The problem of forming a mass of untrained horses and men into a Cavalry regiment is a difficult one; but it can be mastered. It must be understood from the first that the individual training of horse and man is the all-important thing. When the drills commence the horses should not have been fed too high; in fact, it would be better if for a week previous they had been fed on hay alone. The instruction for the first four weeks should be with saddles and on the riding track. The mounted instruction should be four or five hours per day, the dismounted instruction one or two hours. The gait used should be mostly the trot, since a man does not learn to ride when at a walk, and the gallop unduly fatigues the horse.

It is found by experience at West Point and elsewhere that 100 hours of instruction such as this will make a man a fair rider, so that he is no longer in fear of falling off, is not afraid of his horse, and can control him. If the instruction is properly given, the horse, too, at the end of this time will be obedient to hand and leg.

In the second month of instruction the Volunteer trooper should ride two hours each day on the track and two hours in ranks, besides having two hours dismounted training.

Regimental drill should be begun the third month. At the end of this month the regiment, with good instructors, should be fit for active service.

As in the Infantry, instruction in the use of the rifle and musketry training should begin on the first day. In the Cavalry individual training of the horse and man is even more important. For this reason during the first three months at least half the drill should be in the open air riding school.

Much could be accomplished in the training of Volunteer Cavalry if only men who could ride were enlisted; and if later on all men found to be unfit for mounted service were discharged or transferred.

It is indispensable to proper training that troops of Volunteer Cavalry should have good riding masters. To ensure this one or more officers of each troop must have served in the Cavalry.

J. P.

THE COAST GUARD BILL.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce report with amendments S. 2337, to create the Coast Guard by amending the Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service. Section 1, which gives the President power to use the Coast Guard as part of the Navy, is amended by adding a proviso, "That no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of either the Coast Guard or the Navy military or other control at any time over any vessel, officer or man of the other Service except by direction of the President."

In Section 2, where two chiefs of division are authorized for the administrative service of the Coast Guard, strike out the words "one from each Service." Add a new sentence, as follows: "The provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service,' approved May 26, 1906, shall apply to and govern the Coast Guard."

In Section 3, first sentence is made to read: "That all existing laws affecting rank, pay and allowance in the present Life-Saving Service and the present Revenue Cutter Service shall apply to the corresponding positions in the Coast Guard and the officers and men transferred

thereto and their successors." In computing length of service for any purpose all creditable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service shall be counted.

In Section 4 the proviso is amended to read: "That the district superintendents shall be the chief officers and first in authority in their respective districts, subject to the authority of the captain commandant."

The report says, in part: "This bill proposes to unite the Revenue Cutter and Life-Saving Services under one administrative head into an organization to be known as the Coast Guard, which, while continuing its present humanitarian functions in time of peace, will have a military status, and become a first Naval Reserve in time of war. The principal advantages to be derived from this consolidation will be: (a) Increased efficiency in saving of life and property by closer co-operation between the sea life-savers and the coast life-savers. (b) Simplification of the administrative functions. (c) A retired list for the highly deserving men of the Life-Saving Service whose hazardous duties, from the modern view point of the public, entitle them to this consideration on the part of the Government. (d) The creation of a first Naval Reserve of approximately 4,100 trained and experienced men, which simply by an Executive order will be immediately transferred to the naval forces of the Government either in war or peace, whenever the exigency requiring such action may arise. It is estimated that the immediate increased cost of the Coast Guard over existing conditions will be \$399,360 per annum. The total annual cost of the entire Coast Guard under the new conditions will be about \$5,000,000 per annum."

OUR ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

That the terrible mistakes and shortcomings of the Medical Department of the Union Army in the second battle of Bull Run might be repeated if we were to go to war to-day against a powerful enemy is the opinion of Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., as expressed in his book, "The Medical Department of the U.S. Army in the Civil War," published by the author. The text originally appeared in serial form in the Military Surgeon in 1912-1913. "After the lapse of fifty years that campaign remains the most terrible example in all our history of suffering on the battlefield," says the author. He says that he cannot agree with the many who believe that such conditions and such results could not again happen in our Army. "I am not one of those thus believing," he says. "They can occur and would occur if we should be hurried into war with a great Power. This battle of Manassas took place sixteen months after the war began; preparation could be made and staff departments organized much more rapidly to-day, but the Franco-Prussian war was decided within six weeks. Could a complete medical staff be organized in six weeks or twelve weeks?" Yet in the Civil War the general conduct of the Medical Department was exceptionally good. As long as the Army was in camp, on the march, or even engaged in minor combats, the medical service was satisfactory. "When the great battles came and five corps were engaged it was like the outbreak of fire in a Filipino village, where everyone comes running with whatever he can grab and every means is used in confusion and with little effect. Had the whole field of operations been organized this would have been unnecessary. A medical officer in charge of the base would have had ten thousand beds ready, with personnel and supplies."

One can get an idea of the state of confusion from a consideration of the conditions that followed the second day's fighting. After the Washington papers had printed a call for volunteer surgeons and nurses, Captain Duncan says there was a general response to the call and about a thousand clerks and other civilians were at Alexandria for the train that evening. They were packed in box cars and the train did not leave until nine. Then the engine was weak and had to take the train up every grade by sections, so that Fairfax was not reached until six the next morning. "When this motley crew (Haupt reported that many were drunk) reached Fairfax they found that no provision had been made for transporting them to the field, twelve to fifteen miles away. Some started forward on foot, but were stopped by the guard. They telegraphed to Washington asking what to do and were advised to return, which they did. A few stayed and soon had plenty of work, for that day the wounded were removed from Bull Run to Fairfax, where some of the volunteers rendered real aid."

By 1864 the unorganized surgeons at Bull Run had developed into a splendid, reliable and efficient machine, and to tell how this was done is one of the objects of this very instructive volume. The author believes that the story of the part played in the Civil War by the Medical Department of the Army has never been adequately told. "On the great fields of conflict a thousand shafts tell where batteries stood and battle lines held their ground amid the cannons' thunder, but the work of the surgeons alone remains unrecorded. Woodhull has given us a chapter on the last campaign which causes regret that he did not write it all." In connection with this volume should be read the address by the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, surgeon and novelist, who died on Jan. 4, 1914, delivered before the Physicians' Club of Chicago, which is published in full in the Journal of the American Medical Association of May 9, 1914. The bravery of the surgeons of the war is brought out strongly in this address. Dr. Mitchell told of Dr. John S. Billings, who operated under fire back of Round Top at Gettysburg, and at his next move had to retire under a rain of bullets. In some cases retirement was not possible, and many surgeons did at times operate for hours while occasional bullets were flying over them. In one case known to Dr. Mitchell a man on the operating table was killed by a bullet while his wounds were being dressed. The assistant surgeon often preferred to go with the stretcher-bearers nearer the firing line. "Such surgeons appeal to me as unrecorded heroes," said Dr. Mitchell. "I have known of men who dressed wounds and did the gravest operations until they fainted beside the operating table or fell asleep to find in an hour of slumber strength to go on with their work. In camp and in battle these non-combatants paid their share of the debt of duty. At Gettysburg thirteen were killed or wounded. During the whole war fifty-one were killed outright or mortally wounded, four died in prison and 281 of disease incident to active service." Yet so steady was the progress of the medical service after the battle of Manassas, in which, as Captain Duncan shows, was a most pitiful exhibition of incapacity,

that Dr. Mitchell was able to point out that although the three days' fight in and near Gettysburg left of wounded, Union and Confederates, the great total of 27,000, all were cared for, their wounds dressed and they were under shelter early on July 4, twenty-four hours after the close of the three days' battle. "For contrast," he remarked, "I may say that it was ten days after Waterloo before all the wounded had been cared for."

The appalling mortality in the case of capital operations Dr. Mitchell ascribed to the absence of the aseptic surgery of the present time. Twenty-eight per cent. of amputations resulted in death; of the trephined, sixty-one of every hundred died. Bullets were groped for with rough-edged porcelain-tipped probes, the mark of the lead on the probe recording the locality of the ball. Some of the volunteer women nurses in the neighborhood of the great towns were "terribly earnest, utterly ignorant, and quite incapable of discipline. A large proportion sought that notoriety which is the motive force of so many of the aspirations of our own unrefined days. I observed that good looking, well-bred, low-voiced women exercised a wonderfully great control over our soldiers—a very American tribute with a physiologic basis." Which of these three feminine qualities was the most potent in weaving that spell over the soldiers Dr. Mitchell very tactfully avoided specifying.

THE UNIFORM AGAIN UPHELD.

The officers and enlisted men of the Plattsburg Barracks garrison, writes a correspondent there, are jubilant over the signal victory won by the prosecution in securing the defendant's conviction in the case of *The People of the State of New York vs. George E. Williams*. The defendant, proprietor of the Alameda, a public skating rink operating in Plattsburg, on Jan. 5 last refused, or caused to be refused, admittance to certain enlisted men of the garrison wearing the uniform of the U.S. Army. That these men are of excellent character and habits and were perfect in their behavior has been clearly established. This tended to materially aggravate the rink proprietor's offense.

After overcoming many and serious obstacles, Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., commanding, assisted by officers of the garrison, succeeded in securing six indictments against the rink proprietor for uniform discrimination. These were returned by the Clinton county Grand Jury. The case was finally brought to trial May 11 in the Clinton County District Court, Judge Hogue presiding. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury on May 14.

The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney John K. Collins, of Clinton county, who most ably, conscientiously and successfully performed his work in the face of the bitterest opposition on the part of the defense. Much credit and the thanks of the Army at large are due him. Associated with Mr. Collins in the conduct of the prosecution were Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., and Lieut. Robert G. Boyers, Inf. The able and clear-headed manner in which Captain Partello looked after the interests of the soldiers is deserving of the highest praise and stands out prominently as an example of what is possible of accomplishment by an officer of determination and skill, unaccustomed to the intricacies of practice almost wholly absent before our courts-martial, yet so prevalent before civil courts. He was opposed by two of the shrewdest legal tacticians the defendant could find, who sought by every means known to legal defense to avoid the main issue and acquit their client on a technicality. It availed them not a whit. Lieutenant Boyers is also deserving of much credit for the assistance rendered by him to the prosecution.

It speaks for the sense of generosity of the soldiery that, having secured the defendant's conviction, the District Attorney, at the request of Colonel Morton and of the other officers concerned in the case, recommended to the court that sentence be suspended. This was known to be in accord with the wishes of the soldiers of the garrison. The court, acceding to this request, remarked that it must be clearly understood by the defendant and others that sentence was not suspended in this case through any sympathy with the act; that the uniform must be respected in all public places, and that failure in future on the part of a proprietor of any public place of amusement to comply with the law in this regard would result in the punishment of the offender.

THE SULTAN AND THE MOROS.

The Times, of Manila, P.I., reports that important results have followed the visit of Lieut. Col. J. P. Finley, U.S.A., to the Sultan of Turkey. According to the Times the petition to the Sultan from the Moro chiefs borne by Colonel Finley resulted in the appointment as Commissioner to the Philippines by the Sultan of a direct descendant of Mohammed, Sayid Mohamed, Wajih Gilani, whose thirty-fifth grandfather was El Iman Hassan, son of Fatima, the only child of Mohammed. The Sheikh, who is known officially as Sheikh-ul-Islam for the Philippines and popularly as imperial Ottoman religious commissioner, gave up his post as secretary to the Turkish Sheikh-ul-Islam, the head of the entire Mohammedan church, to accept his commission to the Philippines. He is held in profound reverence by the Mohammedans, and at Zamboanga a throng of nearly 5,000 Moros greeted him as their prophet and leader. Prostrating themselves in the dust they implored an opportunity to kiss his feet and his gown, and begged him for a blessing and asked his promise to stay forever with them, but ill health compelled his return to Constantinople. It is believed, says the Times, that his visit means the beginning of the end of the Moro problem. With competent teachers, who will appeal to them through their own faith, the half-savage Moros will be made into peaceful, constructive citizens, thus putting an end to the day of outlaw and tribal outbreak. The Sheikh appears to be a man of most liberal opinions. When he was found dining at the same table on the steamer with Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, a New York society woman who has gone to labor among the Moros, one of the dattos asked him, "How it is that you, a prince of the Mohammedan church, deign to eat with Christians?"

"Have you read your Koran?" asked the holy man. Then Sayid Effendi pointed out how the Koran taught toleration and that his religion did not compel the Mohammedan to exorcise Christianity.

Asked by a reporter about the future of the Moros, he said that Moro leaders had told him that they wished to

continue the American occupation and regretted the withdrawal of American troops.

Asked what he thought of the juramentado custom, the Sheikh said: "It is not a religious custom. It is a procedure which comes from their savage lives. The men who know their religion, the men who have made pilgrimages to Mecca, are the men arrayed against this custom. He who understands his Koran never goes juramentado."

The Mindanao Herald, of Zamboanga, P.I., which has for some reason assumed a hostile attitude toward Colonel Finley, presents a most pessimistic view of his mission.

MAJOR BUTLER'S EXPLOIT.

"There is a saying among Army and Navy men that Uncle Sam has never asked anything, no matter how dangerous it might have been, that somebody didn't volunteer at least to try," says the New York Sun. Recalling notable instances of daring it tells the following story, which certainly lacks official confirmation, but is perhaps interesting enough to quote. Mexico City, it may be noted, is 263 miles from Vera Cruz by railroad.

"Right beside these exploits and perhaps a bit beyond them, in that the penalty of failure was death as a spy, ranks the recent achievement of Major Smedley Darlington Butler, U.S. Marine Corps, as told by Ordinary Seaman James R. Copeland, of the Utah, in the hospital at the New York Navy Yard.

"All that Major Butler did was to travel up to Mexico City, accompanied by a sergeant and a corporal of marines, two weeks before the occupation of Vera Cruz and in anticipation of a march by the Army to the capital, and draw maps of the best route, not forgetting the most advantageous avenues of approach to the city itself, its defenses and the location of the defending forces.

"That may not sound so very thrilling, but it was. The whole country was aroused against Americans, and the three men took their lives in their hands. A dozen times they were near to capture and death. Once, at the very end of the journey, which lasted a week and a half, Butler was arrested by Federal soldiers in Vera Cruz. Fortunately for him he had had foresight enough to stop at Consul Canada's office and leave there all his maps and notes, so that when he was searched as he was about to return to the Utah he didn't have a single incriminating thing, so they had to let him go.

"Here's the way I heard it," said Copeland. "The Major, we call him 'Hell Devil' and 'the fighting Quaker,' being as he comes from Quaker stock, just picked out the sergeant and the corporal who had done some stunts with him in the Philippines, all of 'em dressed up in the oldest city they could find and they started out. They got through Vera Cruz without being suspicious and hoofed out for Mexico City. They didn't go by the railroad route because there were too many soldiers along that, and anyway anybody could follow a railroad. They hit off along the wagon route, and when they came back they had drawn maps and notes on every hog path and water course and bridge and everything all the way. The three went right into Mexico City and weren't suspected because they were so dirty and mussed up that they looked like peons. They got enough information so that if the Army goes up to the capital and can't do it on trains they won't have to worry about a route."

"In Mexico City they found out all about the fortifications and where Huerta had his troops and the best ways to make an attack. They were there a day and a night and then they started to hike it back to Vera Cruz. They had to dodge gangs of Mexican soldiers a dozen times, and they were a forlorn looking lot when they landed."

"Major Butler, though still a young man, is a veteran of forty engagements. He took part in the international expedition to Peking during the Boxer uprising in 1900. In the fighting at Tientsin he was dangerously wounded. He is the son of Representative Thomas S. Butler, senior Republican member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who is a Quaker. Major Butler commanded the marines who landed in Vera Cruz on April 21."

7TH N.Y. TO BE GUESTS OF THE ARMY.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., announces two gala events which the regiment will participate in, one on May 28 at Governors Island, and the other on June 6 at West Point. There will also be the usual parade of the regiment on the morning of Memorial Day, May 30, in New York city, in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American War.

Colonel Appleton in his orders says, in part:

Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., commanding Eastern Department, having invited the regiment to visit Governors Island on the occasion of the annual garden fête of the Army Relief Society, the regiment will parade in full dress uniform, white trousers, on the afternoon of Thursday, May 28, 1914, and will proceed by the boats of the Quartermaster Department, U.S.A., from Sixty-third street and East river to Governors Island. Assembly at 2:30 o'clock p.m. General Evans has indicated that he will review the regiment on its arrival at Governors Island, and has given permission to hold an evening parade in honor of the officers and members of the Army Relief Society at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

The commanding officer has accepted the invitation with the greatest pleasure and believes the regiment supports him in a sentiment of satisfaction that we are again to be present at the annual fête of the Army Relief Society. He hopes that a large delegation of the veterans and friends of the regiment will be present and insure the success of this most excellent object. The garden fête will be held from two until six p.m., and boats will leave the Governors Island landing, South Ferry, at frequent intervals for the accommodation of visitors.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., having extended a notable invitation to the regiment to visit West Point as an organization in uniform, on the occasion of the annual baseball match, the regiment will assemble in full dress uniform at ten o'clock a.m. June 6, 1914. Colonel Townsley has accepted a review of the regiment upon its arrival on the parade grounds which is expected to be about two o'clock. (Owing to the fact that some of the arrangements have not been completed, the hour of assembly may be changed.) This invitation recalls the long series of entertainments between the Corps of Cadets and the 7th Regiment, fraternal feeling between the two bodies has existed since the beginning of the last century and both corps, during this period have worn a distinctive grey uniform. The 7th Regiment has always had a profound admiration and respect for their professional brethren and, in their way, have endeavored to follow the ideals set by the Military Academy. The more recent occasions of association with West Point were when the Corps of Cadets returned from the inauguration of General Grant in 1873, when they were received and entertained in the Tompkins Market Armory, when the regiment made the acquaintance of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Robert K. Evans, and Col. Eben Swift, Cav., and many other distinguished officers of the United States Army who were then members of the Corps of Cadets. When the regiment was in

camp in Philadelphia in 1876 the cadets also camped in the vicinity, and again pleasant relations were established and valuable acquaintances were made, among others Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

The annual baseball match has been a delightful feature in our regimental life, and the visits of the First Class men to our encampments have been very joyous occasions, highly beneficial to the regiment, particularly in the forming of friendships which have been life-long. Those that were present will ever recall with the greatest pleasure the joint "dress parade" of the cadets and the regiment during the march-out in Oscawana days. When the regiment received the present invitation from Colonel Townsley it promptly accepted it.

The usual special train for the accommodation of the friends of the regiment will leave the West Shore R.R. station in time to arrive at West Point just before the beginning of the ceremonies. Tickets for the round trip \$1.50. The hour of departure will be announced later.

The commanding officer volunteered the service of the regiment to the Navy Department on the occasion of the ceremonies attending the removal of the remains from the Battery to the Brooklyn Navy Yard of the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the taking of Vera Cruz. As it was determined that the Navy Department should furnish the escort according to the Regulations the offer was declined with the thanks of the officers of the Navy, but the Mayor's committee requested the service of eighty officers and men as a guard of honor to the President of the United States and distinguished guests of the city.

For the parade on Memorial Day the regiment will assemble in full dress uniform at eight o'clock a.m.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A SUBMARINE.

The March number of the Railway and Marine News, of Seattle, contains an article from a St. Petersburg correspondent giving an account of the "unusual and remarkable" experience of the Russian submarine Mingoa. Water leaked through a defective ventilator until the trim of the submarine was affected and she plunged head foremost to the bottom. Owing to a series of unfortunate delays the vessel was not brought to the surface until nine hours after her disappearance.

When the after-hatch was opened three men staggered out, barely able to crawl. Fifteen of the crew and the captain were got out unconscious from the after-part of the vessel. There remained only the coxswain, who was in the conning tower amidships. It was necessary to raise the submarine well out of the water to get at the conning tower, and this took another three hours' work, but the coxswain, when released after twelve hours' confinement, was in the best condition of any of the crew.

Water had continued to enter until the air in the vessel was so far compressed as to resist the entrance of any more. On this air the crew of twenty survived, the captain and fifteen men in the body of the vessel suffering also from the fumes of chlorin gas given off by the accumulators. The three men who crawled out unaided from the after-hatch, and the coxswain who, after being confined in the conning tower three hours longer than any of the mates, was yet the least affected, were apparently out of reach of the chlorin gas fumes. All have now recovered from the effects of their terrible experience.

The rescue reflects great credit on the Libau authorities, the only hitch being in the valuable hours lost between the receipt of the lightship's telegraphic message and the getting away of the salvage ships.

The usefulness of the emergency buoy, which is also employed in the French submarine service, is amply demonstrated by the Mingoa accident. But the success of the rescue, after all, depended mainly on the "natural" factors of the case; the favorable weather conditions, and, above all, the fact that the accident took place in comparatively shallow waters. Had the depth been twice or thrice the seven fathoms of the Mingoa—and submarines exercise at great depths—the balance between the pressure of the water and the compressibility of the air contained in the vessel would have been against the probability of the survival of any of the crew, while the enormously increased difficulties of salvage with increased depth would likewise have been all against the likelihood of saving life.

PLAN FOR LIMITED SELECTION.

Manila, P.I., March 22, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In re Section 7 of the proposed "Act to provide an adequate flow of promotion and a system of promotion by selection":

1. No one now argues that the Government has not the right, and duty, to secure the services of the best of its officers in places where they will be of the most value, not to the officer, but to the Government.

2. The proposed law, as it stands, is subject to the old criticism that even among a select board of general officers personal "pull" might have some unconscious influence, and that some men might have the chance to prove their worth while other worthy ones were passed over because of lack of opportunity. There is still another objection to the act as it stands. A few, very few, men would get the "plums" each year. The prizes being so limited, and therefore so hard to get, only a limited number of officers would strive for them, and the primary object of causing competition would be largely defeated. Still further, the number of men being advanced being so small, a few worthy and progressive men only would "get to the top"; a few individuals would be personally rewarded; but there would be no widespread weeding out of the backward and bringing to the front of the hard workers.

3. The following plan would provide for selection to a limited extent, and would meet most of the above objections, minimizing the others:

To jump a possible junior (nearly so) captain at once to the grade of major is too great, and is more promotion than is necessary to secure to the Government the hoped for advantages. Appoint the board of general officers by roster, an officer not being available for service on the board a second time until all other general officers have served. Now, instead of promoting, say, three majors to the grade of lieutenant colonel, a total gain of, say, ninety files for the sum of majors promoted, let us promote fifteen majors six files each, and in addition limit the promotion so that after a major has gained thirty files by selection he can no longer be chosen until he reaches the next higher grade.

A major might well have "pull" enough to be named by a single board for some reason or other; but the officer who would have "pull" enough to be named by five boards during the time he is in the grade of major has the kind of qualities which the Government needs.

Success to him! To believe otherwise is to doubt the integrity of the general officers of the Army, as I do not believe any of us doubt them. To believe that any other than a truly exceptional man could obtain continued selection by several boards is to display a lack of knowledge of the finiteness of the average human effort.

This system of selection would therefore minimize harmful "pull" to such an extent that the good much outweighs the bad.

By this system the "plums" would be numerous enough to secure widespread competition.

Instead of jumping a very limited number to high place there would be a gradual weeding of the sluggards.

4. One other point: Selection should take place in grades lower than that of colonel or lieutenant colonel. The natural friction would then have time to wear off before men selected should come to have separate and responsible commands, where such friction would be harmful to the public weal. Selection could probably best be made in the last ten years of the grade of captain and in the grade of major.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, Capt., 8th U.S. Inf.

OBJECTIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"In making a plan some considered objective must be kept in view."

Is the Infantry Association to-day really advocating, "In time of peace prepare for war," or is it really, "In time of war prepare for war?"

Is our true objective a good-sized Regular Army?

Has not the country always stood firm against this and insisted on a military force that retained close touch with civil life?

The country and the Army have a common ground. If each will yield some unimportant things they can easily get together.

Let the Army accept the short term enlistment of three months, six months, and one year. In a real war we will have to train men in these periods.

Let the country give us the authority to enlist all we can handle for the short terms.

This will give us a large body of trained men and a fair-sized Regular Army. Both parties will then have about what they want.

Do not enlist any short term man for over one year; if he is too stupid to get what a good private soldier should know in a year get rid of him.

If the recruit is all right but his instructor is too stupid to teach him what he should know in one year, get rid of the instructor.

Do not court-martial a short term man. Call a board on proved misconduct—discharge him.

We need to-day in the Infantry short term instruction courses with all waste motion cut out. Our officers need to know what they are and how to use them.

These courses only need to cover (1) necessary drill, and there is mighty little of it. (2) Tactical training; all there is of that, is how to work an advance or withdrawal, how to cover or to strike a flank. (3) To know how to shoot. (4) Team work, which is just handling your men with reference to your neighbors.

(A) Is our objective simply to work for an inadequate number of highly trained men?

(B) Is our objective to be thirty or forty highly trained three-year men per company with which to train 150 to 200 short term men every six months?

"A" means a good little Army that is too little to be of any real good.

"B" means trained soldiers for a big, ready to use Volunteer Army.

The issue can be made again.

(1) Is our objective a trained Infantry of inadequate size?

(2) Is our objective to be a trained Infantry of adequate size to act as a training school that can and will turn out each year 100,000 trained Infantry soldiers?

Will not No. 2 give us officers and non-commissioned officers fitted for the higher commands? Will it not in five years give us enough trained men adequate to any prospective need?

Have we any better way of training infantrymen than by using the Regular U.S. Infantry to train them?

If we cannot train men to be efficient soldiers in a short time in peace, how can we expect to do it in war? Should not the "considered objective" of the Infantry be to utilize the Regular regiments as schools of instruction for short term men?

INFANTRY.

CONGRESSMAN SAUNDERS ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The remarks of Congressman Saunders on the floor of the House as quoted on page 1104, your issue of May 2, merit serious analysis.

In various terms and phrases, covering a number of years' time before and after entering the service, I have heard the same kind of complaint concerning the praise given Army and Navy officers made by many entirely unfamiliar with any part of a military or naval commander's duties and of those under his command, other than that men are led on the field of battle, or that ships are navigated and their guns fought when needed.

Boiling all the Congressman's questions down to one comprehensive point, it might read as follows: "Why do we have this 'unfortunate thing of such extravagant and overweening laudation' paid to men in 'one arm of the Government Service,' thus 'destroying our sense of proportion, and lessening our capacity to do justice to other equally meritorious and deserving public service,' all because of their 'connection with war?'"

Here's why: Because, for the most part, uninformed, misguided, over-sentimental and prejudiced persons by the hundreds and thousands take savage delight in condemning those same individuals in and out of season, year in and year out. Because the work they are called upon to do in time of peace, and during threatened hostilities as well as in war, frequently calls for a kind of personal sacrifice not required of public servants in any other arm of the Government's service. Because anxious persons everywhere are happy to note that their trusted servants in the military and naval service rise equal to the occasion when the supreme test of unselfish devotion to duty is demanded of them, and when the destiny of the nation might easily depend upon the degree in which they measure up to the trust placed in them. Because, as soon as any civilian individual comes closely in contact with actual facts and conditions, he simply can't help "speaking out in church" and saying what he

has learned of the performance and caliber of the officers and men of the military and naval services. Because the integrity of his own nature impels him as a matter of justice, if nothing else, to do his best to eradicate the false—absolutely false—impressions made in the minds of the citizens of the country by these peace-at-any-cost propagandists. And, finally, because the traditions of our history move all public-spirited, patriotic, broad-minded individuals to help keep alive the recognition of, pride in and the spirit of emulation resulting from, deeds of valor, or of exceptional merit, thus promoting national feeling, especially among our young men of blood, brawn and brain, and cultivating reverence for the principles and ideals of our government, and arousing determination to preserve them intact, inviolable, and vigorous for those coming after us.

The praise given is neither "extravagant nor overweening." It is merely an honorable attempt by an honorable few to make amends to these much maligned public servants at whom so many are hurling epithets.

ANTHONY REAL.

A SPECIMEN OF ENGLISH MARCHING.

Garfield, Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At various times I have read in the American press statements as to the physical degeneracy of the English, especially of the Londoner, and the necessity of compulsory training to set up the rising generation, but at times one comes across items that disprove this assertion. This is worth publishing, so I have copied it from the Over-Seas Mail of April 30, 1914. It contains the account of a very remarkable marching feat performed by two officers and sixty men of the London Rifle Brigade—these are territorial and not regular forces—something that corresponds with the National Guard here—in other words, citizen soldiers. The route marched was from London to Brighton, fifty-two and one-third miles. Each man was accoutred in full marching order carrying an equipment which consisted of pickaxe, shovel, overcoat, haversack, bayonet, mess tin, rifle and water bottle.

The weight of the equipment was a shade over fifty-five pounds; the total distance was covered in the remarkable time of 14 hours 23 minutes, including stops. Excluding stops the journey gives an average of over four miles an hour. The time table is as follows:

| Distance from London. | Arrival. | Halt. |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|
| Coulsdon 14 miles | 10:59 p.m. | 18 min. |
| Lowfield Heath 27 " | 2:29 a.m. | 43 " |
| Bolney 38 " | 5:52 " | 23 " |
| Pycombe 46 " | 8:09 " | 15 " |
| Brighton 52 " | 9:55 " | |

Not one man fell out or showed any signs of over-fatigue, their step was firm and their alignment perfect, but they were covered with dust. Can you name any Regular regiment in the United States Service that could duplicate this feat? It would be useless for any National Guard regiment to essay it as they are bum marchers. It would require several weeks of severe training before they could be hard enough to essay a forced march of fifty-two miles carrying full kit in two or three days time let alone one. One must make allowance for the vast superiority of English roads, also for the fact that the volunteer force of England gets in far more route marching than is the case over here. Nevertheless the fact is a remarkable one that will require a lot of beating. In private life most of the sixty were shipping and insurance clerks with a small sprinkling of mechanics.

JOHN MORGAN.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The criticism of recruits furnished the Army by the General Recruiting Service is uncalled for. There have never been better recruits sent to organizations than there are at present. It is up to the company officers to develop them. The recruiting service is splendidly conducted under the immediate supervision of The Adjutant General. We have splendid soldiers in our Army who are foreigners and will not be found wanting when called upon to shoulder a rifle. See the names of the men killed in Mexico at Vera Cruz. All nationalities represented. Captain Kerrick must not think that high school graduates or college men are going to enlist for \$15 per month. If the officers of the Army take the advice given them by the Secretary of War in his annual report, "I am convinced that a close and sympathetic relationship between the officer and his men will surely tend to lessen it," there will be few desertions and the recruiting service will have little trouble in securing good recruits for the Army.

OBSERVER.

AN INFANTRY POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A short training enlistment of from three months to one year.

A three-year enlistment for men retained as instructors with a required character of excellent.

A defined training course for men enlisted for three months, for six months or for one year.

The moral standard for companies to be no gambling, no drunkenness, no profane language, no other unsoldierly conduct.

Short enlistment men not to be subject to court-martial, but to be liable to discharge by a board of officers for proved misconduct.

Short term enlistments to be local as far as possible. An Infantry objective: To have in civil life at least 500,000 men who have received training by the Regular U.S. Infantry.

CAN DO.

The Sun of Rochester, Ind., says that "G. L. Tracy, who formerly operated a dry cleaning shop in Akron and later forged a number of checks, has joined the U.S. Army to escape a prison sentence. After he was found guilty and sentenced to from two to fourteen years in Michigan City prison, he asked the judge that he be allowed to enlist in the Army as he would rather fight Mexicans than go to prison. His request was granted and he was turned over to a United States marshal." We venture to add that he was not accepted if the recruiting officer was informed of the facts in the case.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Yvonne Marie, was born to the wife of Lieut. Adolph B. Miller, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, N.H., May 13, 1914.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Alleyne Von Schrader, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at St. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1914.

Miss Heather P. Baxter, of the Boston Navy Yard, is visiting Miss Grace Lee Middleton and Miss Dorothy Seamans at Smith College.

A son, Charles Billingslea, was born to the wife of Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Chicago, Ill., May 16.

Mrs. Harry L. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. N. W. Howe, in Richmond, Va.

A son, John H. Birdsall, jr., was born at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 10, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. John H. Birdsall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. George L. Smith, fleet ordnance officer on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, is convalescing after a serious operation performed at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Col. Eben Swift, 8th U.S. Cav., has been relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect June 14, 1914, and will then proceed to the United States. Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., unassigned, to the 8th Cavalry, June 15, 1914.

Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 24th Inf., and Mrs. Whiting and son are now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., after a month's sojourn in Takoma Park, D.C., where Lieutenant Whiting was under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

Mrs. William J. Kendrick and daughters, Neel, Jean and Edith, recently returned from the Philippine Islands, are visiting Mrs. Kendrick's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Charles M. Neel, at Cornelia, Ga. Captain Kendrick is stationed at El Paso, Texas.

Major A. H. Mackie, 1st Inf., N.G.N.J., will sail with his family on May 26 on the steamer Rotterdam from New York for abroad, to be gone until the end of July. His address will be care British Linen Bank, Threadneedle street, London, England.

A real estate note reports that Rear Admiral Cameron McLr. Winslow, U.S.N., who is at present at Vera Cruz, has rented from Mrs. Walker B. Smith, of New York, her place in Catharine street, Newport, R.I., which she recently purchased from Dr. Clement Cleveland.

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, has written to Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V., recorder-in-chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., saying: "Let me extend to you, officially and personally, my sincere thanks for the effective work you have done in connection with the arrangements for the funeral of the sailor boys who fell at Vera Cruz. I appreciate your assistance more than I can tell."

Army and Navy officers who witnessed the annual police parade of New York city from the grand stand on May 16 included Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A., representing Brigadier General Evans, who was unable to be present; Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.; Major H. R. Evans and Lieut. Albert S. J. Tucker, aids to General Evans; Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, U.S.N., aid to Captain Gleaves.

Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Cunningham entertained at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., for Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett. Dancing was also enjoyed after the dinner. Those present were Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eli K. Cole, Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Jeffries, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Clinton, Ensign and Mrs. Alston R. Simpson and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Sebree, while in Kansas City this week lost their dachshund Gun Cotton. The animal disappeared from the basement of the Baltimore Hotel, but Admiral Sebree hopes to find him, and will remain in the city some days with this expectation. "Mrs. Sebree and I raised him from a puppy four years ago," the Admiral said. "I don't suppose he's worth more than \$10, but I wouldn't take a fortune for him." The Sebrees live in California and stopped at Kansas City to see the Admiral's brother, Frank Sebree, an attorney.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., was a visitor at West Point, N.Y., May 15, and spent a most pleasant afternoon with Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., and Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, the Commandant of Cadets. Colonel Appleton witnessed three kinds of drill and an evening parade, and is fairly brimming over with enthusiasm as to their high standard of execution. The Colonel and other officers of the regiment are looking forward to the visit of the regiment to West Point on June 6.

"Gen. Philip Reade and Dr. Moses G. Parker are prominent delegates to the annual convention of the Sons of the American Revolution at Syracuse, N.Y., May 18," says the Syracuse Post-Standard, "and both have held high office in the order, come from Lowell, Mass. General Reade saw much service in the Philippines, and has an extremely interesting collection of war curios picked up in those islands. Only recently he presented a Spanish brass cannon centuries old to the G.A.R. post headquarters in Lowell."

Mrs. Henry L. Beach, wife of Passed Assistant Paymaster Beach, U.S.N., who is now on the U.S.S. Washington, en route for Vera Cruz, entertained at a pretty luncheon on May 14 at the Ritz Carlton, New York city, for Mrs. Eberle and Mrs. Sayles, wives of Capt. Edward Eberle and Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles, jr., who are also on the Washington. In the center of the table was a candy ship, and the flowers, which were made up in separate bouquets, were violets and daffodils tied with blue and gold ribbon.

The following officers have been elected in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for 1914-15: Commander, Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Kniffin, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S.A.; junior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., hereditary; chaplain, Lieut. Col. George Robinson, U.S.A.; council, P.A. Engr. John T. Smith, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U.S.A., Mr. Grahame H. Powell, succession, and 2d Lieut. Sheridan Ferree, U.S.V., second class.

A son, Davis Elmer, was born to Mrs. Elmer E. Adler, wife of Elmer E. Adler, former cadet of the U.S.M.A., on Sunday, May 17, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, retired, have gone to Jamestown, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentiss Bassett, U.S.N.

After a short visit to New York the Misses Calhoun, daughters of the late Rear Admiral Calhoun, have returned to their home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Calhoun and her daughters will go June 1 to Fairfax county, Va., where they have leased a farm for the summer.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Philippine Islands, it was announced on May 17, has declined the bishopric of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, succeeding the late Bishop John Scarborough. His declination was received in a cable message by the Episcopal Board of Missions, New York. Bishop Brent was chosen by the diocese in a convention at Trenton, N.J., May 6.

In 1873 2d Lieut. Philip Reade, acting signal officer, 3d U.S. Inf., now brigadier general, retired, was ordered to successively visit every military post in the district of New Mexico to extend signal instruction by flag and torch methods to all officers and to a few enlisted men. Joseph Smith, then a trooper in the 8th Cavalry, became his clerk because of his intelligence. He served his enlistment out. "This Dublin educated man," says General Reade, "married, after he received his honorable discharge, one of my Lowell High School mates, and has been a devoted husband. Jo was clerk for Police Judge Hadley, on Market street, Lowell, for some years. He has been one of Life's contributors for years; edited a Lowell paper, the Arena; was political manager for Winston Churchill. In 'Truth' he is a genius." One of Mr. Smith's latest poems is entitled "Haggerty," and is in memory of those who lost their lives in the recent occupation of Vera Cruz.

Army, Navy and National Guard officers and prominent citizens attended the dance at the Biltmore Hotel, New York city, May 15, for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Societies. More than 800 tickets at \$5 each were sold, and as the management of the hotel gave the use of the ballroom suite on the nineteenth floor several thousand dollars was added to a treasury which is now being drawn upon to meet the immediate needs of members of families of enlisted men who were killed or wounded in the occupation of Vera Cruz. The Governor and Mrs. Glynn were among the patrons and patronesses and had expressed their intention of being present, but were prevented from leaving Albany. Adjutant General Henry De Witt Hamilton and members of the Governor's staff represented the Governor. Among the patrons and patronesses, many of whom were present, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Governor and Mrs. Glynn, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Admiral and Mrs. J. F. Higginson and Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. and Mrs. W. G. Haan and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman.

Mr. John J. Hernan entertained at a farewell dinner at Coronado Hotel, Coronado, Cal., April 25 last, in honor of Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, U.S.A., and his brother officers of the aviation camp, who were in waiting to be ordered to Mexico or elsewhere. The table was an exact replica of the aviation field on North Island, and in the center of this field was poised a toy Wright model aeroplane built of ferns and white daisies. This aeroplane, which was about twenty inches long and a foot high, lay in a bed of ferns poised ready for flight, and the daisies scattered about among the ferns looked as though they were really growing. The table was in the form of a tennis racket, and the place cards were very handsome, being red, white and blue ribbons six inches wide and nine inches long, and on the blue field at the top of the ribbon was the name printed in gold letters. The boutonnières were prim little bouquets of daisies tied with narrow red, white and blue ribbons. The table was placed in the breakfast room, and a special orchestra played during the serving. Covers were placed for Capt. A. S. Cowan, Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, B. D. Foulois, L. E. Goodier, jr., H. Le R. Muller, W. L. Patterson, T. F. Dodd, W. R. Taliaferro, J. E. Carberry, D. B. Netherwood, B. Q. Jones, T. S. Bowen, C. G. Chapman, A. G. Wilde and T. D. Milling.

The annual banquet of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held at the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., May 15. Ninety covers were laid. Decorations were in national colors, and the flag scheme, honored by the legion of veteran officers of the Civil War since the founding of the order, was used. The affair was in honor of the women, the veterans setting aside one night a year in which to be gallant socially. At the recent election of officers, which the banquet also celebrated, the following were chosen to occupy official positions in the State of California Commandery: Commander, Lieut. Col. Otis Wheeler Pollock, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Act. Asst. Engr. Joseph Henry Matthews, U.S.N.; registrar, Companion John Whichey; treasurer, Acting Master W. C. Coulson, U.S.N.; chancellor, Bvt. Capt. John C. Currier; chaplain, Rev. Bradford Leavitt, U.S.A.; council, Col. J. B. Fuller, U.S.V., Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. F. M. Cox, U.S.A., Capt. T. H. Goodman, U.S.V., Capt. Ed Tracy Allen, U.S.V.

An officer in the Philippines, in writing relative to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who left there April 15 for the United States, and is now at Texas City, Texas, says: "Everyone coming to the Philippine Islands has been struck by the fine physical condition of General Bell. Those of us who knew him in Washington about the close of his tour as Chief of Staff thought he was in a bad way, especially after the automobile accident in which he was so badly hurt. There was a great deal of speculation at the time as to how he would stand a tour to the Philippines. But no one seems to have understood the matter as well as the General himself, who has always been more or less of a crank upon the subject of physical fitness. At any rate, the General spends a great deal of his time in the open, plays polo and exercises regularly. Freed from the many petty worries of the arduous duty of Chief of Staff of the Army, he plays the part of a real commanding general. All the burden of routine work is thrown upon his own chief of staff and other staff officers, and only the real important matters ever reach the General himself. He rarely goes down to the headquarters building, but has an office in his own quarters upon the Military Plaza. The General puts in more time on his work than any of his subordinates, but it is only on the big questions. All in the islands, both civil and military, are sorry to say good-bye to General Bell."

Mrs. H. M. T. Pearce, wife of Chaplain Pearce, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the Atlantic Fleet at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has left Newport, R.I., for Clinton, Miss., to visit her mother, Mrs. Warren Cowan.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., entertained at a most artistic dinner on May 14 for Capt. and Mrs. Coffman, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Dickinson, U.S.M.C., Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill, U.S.N., and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhaus, U.S.N.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., at their home, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. A dinner was given in her honor on Friday, May 15, after which the party attended the navy yard hop.

Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith is giving a series of informal bridges at her home, 2465 Front street, San Diego, Cal., the first being May 9. The prizes were silver cheese knives, decorations, red, white and blue and the majority of the following guests were of the Army and Navy: Mesdames A. A. Ackerman, F. B. Allen, J. W. Buel, E. M. Burbeck, F. R. Burnham, A. S. Cowan, B. D. Foulois, T. T. Frissell, Chaffee Grant, John McClellan, W. P. R. Prentice, A. B. Reed, John Stafford, E. E. Tullis, Charles Vogdes and M. B. Willett.

"The board of directors of the Commercial Club of Walla Walla, Wash., on May 12," says the Evening Bulletin of the above city, "made what appears to us to be a wise selection in choosing Capt. Paul H. Weyrauch, U.S.A., as president of the club for the next twelve months. Captain Weyrauch possesses those qualities that make for success. He is able, thorough, conscientious, and with a desire to deal honestly with any question coming to him. His U.S. Army experience has developed a rare organizing and executive ability, which will be of good avail in the new position. The Commercial Club is strictly a community proposition, supported by the community. Its sole aim should always be the general good of the whole community rather than that of any individual or organization. The club has been the source of large benefit to this city and the entire Walla Walla valley. Through united effort, better organization and more energetic work, it can be made an instrument of even greater benefit than in the past. While the president is only one member of the board of directors, and the success depends largely upon the aggregate efforts of the directory, the club's success or failure is to a considerable degree attributable to the initiative, enthusiasm and energy of the head of the organization. Let us all hope, for the general good of the community, that the administration of President Weyrauch will be the most fruitful in the life of the club. The Bulletin volunteers its services to help in any manner possible."

A prominent social event in Spokane, Wash., May 9, 1914, was the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Major Gerhard L. Luhn, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Luhn. All day telegrams, letters and gifts poured in, and the Luhn apartments in the Jefferson were turned into a bower of sweet scented flowers sent by admiring friends. At a season of weddings a fiftieth anniversary is an example and inspiration. The Luhs were married at the home of the bride in Brooklyn, N.Y., in the midst of the Civil War. The wedding has been set for a later date, but when Lieutenant Luhn was ordered to the front his sweetheart consented to become his wife before he left her to join the Army of the Potomac. Only two other people who were present at the Luhs' wedding are now alive. One of these was at that time six years old. After her husband went to war Mrs. Luhn did not see him until after he was wounded at the battle of Patamah Creek, when she joined him and nursed him back to health. At the close of the war Major Luhn was stationed some time at Governors Island, N.Y., and later was sent West, where Mrs. Luhn shared all the vicissitudes of life in frontier Army posts and all the anxiety of the wife of a soldier in active service. Major Luhn was born in Germany eighty-three years ago. He joined the Army in 1852, and fought in the Mormon trouble in 1858 and all through the Civil War, receiving his commission in 1863. After the close of the Civil War Major Luhn saw active service in Wyoming and Montana during various uprisings of the Sioux Indians. In 1886 he went to Fort Spokane with the 4th Infantry, and from that time was identified with military service in the Northwest until his retirement in 1895 while stationed at Fort Sherman, near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Golden yellow was the color symbolically employed in the decorations. The rooms were filled with glowing yellow flowers, and the dining room was a mass of blossoms. In the center of the table stood a great golden basket filled with yellow tulips and iris, with sprays of the bride's own flowers, lilies of the valley. At each place a small yellow basket, tied with a yellow tulle bow and decorated with a spray of lilies of the valley, held confectons. The place cards were gilt-edged and lettered in gilt, and for each guest, as a souvenir of the occasion, was a teaspoon engraved with both dates. Two huge wedding cakes, a fruit cake and a bride's cake, gaily frosted and decorated with gilt flowers, graced the board. The crucial moment of the dinner was the cutting of the cakes by the bride of fifty years ago, as they do at Army weddings, with the sword her husband wore on the occasion of their marriage, and later at Gettysburg. All the quaint bridal customs were observed at this wedding feast, even to the bits of wedding cake which many a friend received to take home and dream upon later. Mrs. Luhn was before her marriage Miss Catherine Ann Von Oltmans. Her father belonged to a prominent old Dutch family of New York, and was the founder of the Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Major and Mrs. Luhn have five children, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Dr. H. B. Luhn, of Walla Walla, and Capt. William H. Luhn, 10th Cav., now stationed at Naco, on the Mexican border. The daughters are Mrs. Ernest De Lashmutt, of Walla Walla; Mrs. George H. Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. James E. Fehé, who, with her husband, Captain Fehé, 4th U.S. Cav., is stationed at Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu, H.I. There are six grandchildren—Marian and Catherine Luhn, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Luhn; Nancy Luhn, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Luhn; Euphemia Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, and Catherine and Mary Fehé, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Fehé. Major Luhn during the Civil War was with McClellan's command in the Army of the Potomac in the battle of Bull Run, participating in the second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Antietam and in fact all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac, under command of Generals McClellan, Pope and Meade, was engaged. Subsequently he was with the regiment when it became a part of Grant's command and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

(Continued on page 1211.)

Those ardently sincere temperance folk who have made the Army post canteen the target of their enthusiastic reformatory efforts for many years will do well to ponder the recent statement of Dr. B. C. Keister, of Roanoke, Va., that the United States is now second to China and ahead of every other country in the world in the use of opium and the narcotics derived from it. This assertion he made at the annual meeting in Philadelphia of the "Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics." So dangerous has become the spread of the use of the drug in this country that there seemed to him only one means of escape, the elimination of such narcotics entirely from the pharmacopeia and prohibition of their manufacture. The figures Dr. Keister presented to the delegates show that 400,000 pounds of opium are imported into the United States each year. This is fifteen times as much as is consumed in Austria, Germany and Italy combined, with a total population of 150 millions against 110 millions of the United States. Seventy-five per cent. of this opium is manufactured into morphine. Of this quantity, according to Dr. Keister, eighty per cent. is used by the public, while only twenty per cent. finds its way into legitimate medical practice. Morphine is being used extensively even in cigarettes. Americans addicted to the cocaine habit consume 150,000 ounces of the drug each year. Twenty-three per cent. of the medical profession, he asserted, are victims of the morphine habit. One of the recent new chemicals called heroin threatens to make even greater inroads than either morphine or cocaine. This drug is sold so openly in one district in Boston, according to another speaker, that the section has come to be known as "heroin square." The victims, who have increased by the hundreds within the last few months, hold regularly what are known as "sniffing parties" when the drug is passed around as the chief means of entertainment. It will thus be seen that one of the inevitable results of such sumptuary restrictions as those involved in anti-canteen and similar legislation is the development of vices of a more dangerously insidious character, that emphasizes the peril that is involved in permitting a sentimental opposition to a certain habit to shape the legislation of a state or a large national institution.

It is practically settled that the next football game between the teams of the Naval and Military Academies will be played on the grounds of the American League in Washington, writes our Annapolis correspondent. By the agreement, noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on April 4 and 11, which covers the time and place of the game for the next ten years, the Naval Academy athletic authorities will make the selection this year, and will then alternate in choosing with the athletic officials of the Military Academy. The Navy will almost certainly choose Washington this year and alternating years, and the Army will just as certainly select New York when it has the opportunity. The representatives of the Navy Athletic Association are now awaiting blue prints which the owners of the American League Park in Washington are preparing in order to show the arrangement of the permanent stands and temporary stands which will be erected. If these are satisfactory, and it is understood that they will be made so, Washington will be selected. This will necessitate a long trip for the Military Academy cadets next November, but the midshipmen consider this fair in view of the long trip they had to take last season in order to see the game in New York. Philadelphia has been the choice of the Navy contingent as the location for all the games, and Washington would not have been urged except for the insistence upon New York by the Army. The Navy acquiesced in this last year, but claimed the right of choosing this year. Under the terms of the agreement no place north of New York or south of Washington may be chosen. "The trip to New York was very tiresome to the midshipmen and others from this section," writes our correspondent, "and it is hoped here that the military contingent will find the trip to Washington so long that ultimately a return to Philadelphia will be agreed upon as a compromise."

Not to be behind the Army, the Marine Corps and the Navy in bringing before the public the merits of the institution, the U. S. Military Academy has issued a finely illustrated booklet for the purpose of placing before the youths of America the method of obtaining an appointment to West Point, the requirements for admission, the life of a cadet at the Academy, the studies, drills, exercises, athletic sports, amusements, and the many other advantages gained from the course at this school. The adjutant, West Point, is given as the one to consult about information as to entrance examinations, etc. The illustrations cover the scenic beauties of the surrounding country, and the different phases of cadet life, including the purely military and the athletic aspects of the students' activities. One of the most striking pictures is that showing the drill with the seacoast mortars, which is so lifelike that one can almost smell the smoke that is hanging about the big guns. What should appeal to every boy with a love for horses is the immense riding hall which as shown seems to have enough space to accommodate easily a brigade of mounted troops. Incidents on the practice march from the Academy, on the athletic field, on the river in building pontoons, etc., are among the photographic records in these pages. The largest picture is the size of two pages and represents the last football match between the Academies, at the Polo Grounds, New York city, last fall, when the Army won, 22 to 9. For a youth who has been reared in the flat prairie, riverless regions of the interior there must be a potent attraction in the noble view given of the Hudson river looking north to Newburgh from Trophy Point with the mountains on each side casting their reflections in the stream.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., in a long letter to the New York Sun of May 18 reviews the Mexican situation, reaching the conclusion that there will be no war. Concluding the Admiral says: "The outlook is not agreeable, but through the mists seem to loom the figures of Carranza and Villa as the only logical leaders, in evidence, of the Mexicans as a people; through such, as I see things, is the only road, though it is one of enormous difficulty, which can lead to permanent peace. Any possibility of Huerta's remaining in power is declared outside of the question; and, in my view, happily so. To admit such a possibility would be to continue Mexican revolution indefinitely. If we are to look to lifting Mexico out of the present slough, President Wilson's procedure is right, morally and practically. It is the only

way by which permanent good to Mexico, and consequently to those of the outside world having relations with Mexico, is possible. When the new Mexican régime which seems in sight shall intimate that we withdraw, I have no doubt we shall promptly do so, sending instead an army of missionaries, not to proselyte, not to turn at once the Indian from his ancient gods which he still worships along with the Virgin Mary, but to put him in the way of such turning, and try to give him that mental uplift which is needed for his social advance. Over all, however, hangs the dark cloud of doubt as to whether he has a mentality capable of such development. In any case he should have the chance; for it is he that is Mexico."

One of the first books on the subject of vocational education in the Navy has come from the press in the shape of the "Handy Book for the Hospital Corps, U.S. Navy, 1914," prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General and published by authority of the Secretary of the Navy. It is a small book but contains between its covers a large fund of information. In the 194 pages appear chapters on anatomy and physiology, first aid, emergency surgery, bandaging, field hygiene and sanitation, on the march, hygiene and sanitation, personal hygiene, air and ventilation, prevention of disease, pharmacy, medicine and medicinal agents of the U.S. Navy Supply Table, chemistry, naval hospitals, hospital duties and ward management, nursing, the operating room and surgical technique and clerical duties. The scheme of the greater part of the book is a series of questions and answers, and the information is in a compact and at the same time an interesting form. There is no doubt that a book of this kind will fill a great need, and be of considerable aid in increasing the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the Navy. The Department has in contemplation the re-establishment of a technical school for the training of Hospital Corps men at the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Since the corps training school at the old naval hospital, Washington, D.C., has been discontinued, there has been an increasing need of some means of furnishing the men with a technical training before they are assigned to their duties on board ship and at the hospitals and stations. A comprehensive course has been planned by Surg. F. E. McCullough, U.S.N., with the idea of utilizing the old hospital building at the naval training station, Newport, for the school work.

We learn that the paragraph quoted last week from the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer was "syndicate matter"; that is, matter furnished to a number of newspapers in common. Its author, "Walt Mason," in his attempt to be amusing, only succeeded in being insulting. We are glad to learn that his effusion was not intended by the News and Observer to be an editorial expression of opinion. Naturally the Secretary of the Navy is unable to give personal editorial supervision to the paper in which he has an interest. In a later issue of the News and Observer appears an editorial tribute to the Navy, referring to Admiral Fletcher's report, noted by us last week in connection with our Raleigh contemporary's article, that there was no intoxication and no disorder among our forces ashore at Vera Cruz. The News and Observer says: "The United States Navy, its officers and its men in the ranks, has added to its splendid reputation by the occurrences which took place at Vera Cruz after that place had been captured by its forces. This has been brought about by the conduct of the Americans during the days of fighting and since the city has been occupied. The report is that not one man of all the American forces became intoxicated, that no case of disorderly conduct has been reported. That is a record which cannot be eclipsed by the record of any similar force on a like occasion in all this world." A quotation follows from an editorial in the New York World eulogistic of our Navy.

The bill, S. 5489, introduced by Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania has been referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Claims, consisting of Senators Bryan of Florida, Robinson of Arkansas and Crawford of South Dakota. This bill contains provision for the payment of the sea and shore pay claims of Navy officers and of claims of the navy yard employees between 1878 and 1882, and of the Army longevity claims. The two former classes of claims are all provided for individually; in the latter class there is a provision taking care of about seventy claims by name and a general provision of law authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle all the remaining Army longevity claims. At this date in the session, when there is the greatest possible pressure on the committees for action, there is danger that the sub-committee will not act upon this bill and report it to the full committee, or that the full committee may not report it to the Senate, unless the Senators whose constituents are interested in the bill call the attention of the sub-committee to it and urge upon them the necessity of early action. Many Senators are not aware of the large number of claims of these different classes in their districts, and will not appreciate the importance of action unless those who are interested write directly to them calling their attention to the bill and to the need of an early report from the Committee on Claims and from the sub-committee having it in charge.

The Independent has a picture of Mr. Frank J. Marshall, who is representing this country at the international chess tournament at St. Petersburg, being beaten twelve times by Mr. Hiram Maxim at the "Game of War," of which Mr. Maxim is the inventor. "There is," says the Independent, "something of chess and something of checkers and a tertium quid that is quite new in the game. The checkered board has a hundred squares instead of sixty-four. The diagram shows the forty pieces and their positions. The game is won when a blue piece occupies the red citadel, or vice versa, without being subject to capture at the next move. The moves combine those of chess and checkers. The king moves one square in any direction, as in chess. The general has the queen's moves; the cannon the bishops'; the cavalry use the knights' move, and the mortars are like the castles. The troops have more versatility than the pawns, however, and may move one square either straight forward as in chess or diagonally like a checkerman. On the first move they have also the pawn's opening

move of two squares forward. The flying machine has a startlingly new move: it can be used but once in a game, and then goes to any vacant square of its own color, where it remains till the game ends, neither capturing nor captured, but blocking the square it holds. Pieces are captured much as in chess, except that the troops also take other troops by jumping as in checkers."

According to reports received at the Navy Department, active campaign is being made by the medical officers of the Nebraska against malaria at Tampico. Malaria is very prevalent on shore, and mosquitoes are continually being blown aboard the Nebraska despite the fact that it is anchored some distance from land. Medical officers are impressing on the officers and men the fact that malaria is due largely to the bite of a mosquito, and every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease through this agency. Those who are sent ashore are immediately rushed to the sick bay upon coming aboard, where they are placed under the prophylactic treatment. In the last number of the Naval Medical Bulletin Surg. F. A. Asserson, of the Minnesota, reports on health conditions at Vera Cruz, which has a normal death rate of 50 per 1,000. The last case of yellow fever occurred in September, 1909, a crusade against it having been undertaken in 1903. Both malarial and yellow fever mosquitoes are prevalent in the outskirts of town and to some extent in town. During the rainy season they become worse everywhere. There was an epidemic of smallpox at the time the doctor wrote; forty-five cases with five deaths. There are no endemic diseases in Vera Cruz, unless malaria and tuberculosis are so considered. The most healthful time of the year is during the dry season, from November until April, while the rainy season during the months of June, July, August and September is the most unhealthy time of the year. The water supply is from the Jampa River, nine miles from Vera Cruz, and is pumped from there to a reservoir on a hill outside of town. It is excellent water, and there are no water-borne diseases in Vera Cruz. The drainage and sewerage system, which was completed six or seven years ago, is excellent and adequate most of the time, but during some of the heavy rains the sewers cannot handle the excess of water which floods the streets. On account of the lack of fall of pipes, as Vera Cruz is but six or seven feet above sea level, all sewage has to be pumped into the sea.

The Naval Appropriation bill is due to come up in the Senate as soon as the Agricultural bill is passed. The indications are that this will be the latter part of this week or the first of next. Senator Tillman, despite his age, is proving to be quite a vigorous chairman of the Naval Committee. It has been a number of years since the committee has been so active. It not only disposed of the Naval Appropriation bill in a very few days, but has reported out some very important legislation during the session. The Senator has a way of securing a large attendance of his committee and forcing the Senate to consider anything which it reports upon. Since the Naval Appropriation bill has been on the Senate calendar Chairman Tillman has constantly been watching for an opportunity to bring up his measure.

Fighting continues in Santo Domingo between the revolutionists and the forces of the Bordes government, according to despatches received May 21 by the Navy Department from commanders of American vessels sent there to watch developments in the revolution. A despatch from Commander Bierer, of the gunboat Wheeling, at Santo Domingo City, read: "Higuei is in the hands of the revolutionists that have been operating near Macoris. Yesterday they looted the American sugar plantation near Laromana, signing a receipt for property taken. The American Consul there says the revolutionists are marching to Laromana from Higuei."

Gen. E. C. Young, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, has issued a circular letter to the adjutants general of the various states directing their attention to the status of military legislation at Washington and what he regards as the very unsatisfactory condition of the legislation affecting the National Guard. He also urges the adjutants general to write to their members of Congress relative to what the National Guard itself thinks ought to be done. The circular is issued as one of the bulletins of the Executive Committee. General Young, in concluding his circular, says: "The Executive Committee is prepared to take such action as may be desired by a majority of the adjutants general, and will await their replies."

Lieut. James A. Gallogly, C.A.C., in charge of the Army Recruiting Station at Atlanta, Ga., writes: "A middle-aged man in uniform representing himself as Sergt. John Walsh, U.S.A., retired, official shoe tester for the Army, secured the endorsement of the recruiting corporal at Macon, Ga., May 11, to a check on Farmers State Bank, Cordele, Ga., for \$20, and the endorsement of the recruiting officer, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, for same amount. Both checks were returned marked 'No account.' Will you please give this a place in Army items so that if this is not an accident persons in the Service may be warned."

The following is an extract from a letter lately received from Vera Cruz: "The Marine Corps did splendid work at Vera Cruz, and their praise is being sung by the Navy and civilians at Vera Cruz. All officers and men were perfectly cool, deliberate and courageous in the face of very trying and difficult conditions."

The House of Representatives has reprinted as a Government document 3,000 copies of Chapter 15 of General Upton's work, "The Military Policy of the United States during the Mexican War." It is a timely and useful document.

Second Lieut. Francis P. Regan, 16th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, president of the retiring board at San Francisco for examination by the board.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

We briefly noted in our issue of May 9, 1914, the promotion of Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 27th U.S. Inf., to colonel from May 2, 1914. We give the following additional data: Colonel Chatfield is the son of Col. John S. Chatfield of the 6th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He joined the Army as a private in Troop G, 6th Cav., Oct. 4, 1878, and served with his regiment at Fort Lincoln and Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, to the latter part of 1880, when the Indians were causing considerable trouble. He was at Columbus Barracks on recruiting duty and was then ordered to Fort Snelling, where he was attached to the 7th Infantry. Subsequent service included duty at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, in May and June, 1881, where with Company D, 5th Inf., he was on duty guarding the Indians captured in the campaign of 1880. He was at Fort Keogh, Mont., from June, 1881, to May, 1888, with the 5th Infantry, and served at posts in Texas and was in command of Company D, 5th Inf., for service in the Wounded Knee campaign. He served at posts in Florida and Georgia, and during the Spanish War was at Tampa, Fla., with the 5th Infantry, this regiment being the first to arrive and establish camp. The companies were dispersed from Charleston to Galveston including Dry Tortugas. The band and headquarters with Colonel Chatfield, then adjutant, returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., and there organized a recruit depot for twenty-one regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, where 6,000 recruits were often present. He was at Tampa, Fla., the rendezvous of the 5th Infantry, for the second time as part of General Schwan's brigade for service in Porto Rico, but the regiment was left at Tampa on account of being below strength. He served at Santiago, Cuba, from Aug. 28, 1898, to April, 1899, and at Baracoa, Cuba, from May, 1899, to August, 1900. After serving at Fort Sheridan he left San Francisco for service in the Philippine Islands April 1, 1901, with the 5th Infantry, being in command of Company H. He was in command of the post at Rosario, Union Province, from May to December, 1901, and of the post at San Fabian, Pangasinan Province, from December, 1901, to November, 1902. He was at Dagupan with Company H at regimental headquarters December, 1902, and at other posts in the Philippines. He returned to the United States via the Suez Canal, the latter part of 1903, landing at New York, and from there proceeding to Plattsburg Barracks. He was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from September, 1905, to February, 1913, and from there went to Texas City, Texas, which was his last station. During his service Colonel Chatfield has held the following staff positions: He was quartermaster in the field July to September, 1881; quartermaster and commissary, N.P.R.R. escort headquarters, Camp Villard, Mont., near Billings, from July to December, 1882; receiving and inspecting officer for quartermaster at Fort Keogh, Mont., 1883 to 1885; quartermaster of expedition to Cheyenne Agency, Mont., September to December, 1886; ordnance officer at Fort Keogh, Mont., 1887 and '88; and signal officer at the same place, 1885 to '88. He was adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer, signal officer, and range finder at Fort Brown, Texas, during part of his service at that station from July, 1888, to December, 1890. He was commissary at Fort Bliss in May, 1891, and commissary and post treasurer at St. Francis Barracks, 1893 and '94. He served as regimental adjutant of the 5th Infantry from April 26, 1896, to April 26, 1898. Special service included duty as chief range officer of the departmental and Army shooting competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1908 and 1909. He was assistant executive officer of the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1909, and was inspector of Militia at Troy, N.Y., 1905, Ohio 1906 and '07, Michigan 1908, and Illinois 1911.

First Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is promoted to captain from May 21, 1914, vice Capt. Richard P. Winslow, deceased. Second Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C., will be promoted to first lieutenant, vice Barkley, promoted.

Lieut. Cols. Eugene T. Wilson and Thomas W. Winston, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., have been declared unfit for field service and will shortly be placed on the retired list. Both of the officers were before the retiring board at Manila some time in March, and after an examination were found to be deficient physically. Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., was also before the retiring board, but was ordered back to active duty, and will be assigned to a command.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

At the annual meeting of the National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held in Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15 and 16, the members present after a spirited discussion behind closed doors refused to accept a resolution endorsing the national Administration's policy in the Mexican crisis. The resolution was tendered by Major Robert Lee Longstreet, of Washington, son of the Confederate general. The debate was heated, writes a correspondent who was present, and it was agreed to expunge it from the record. The resolution sought not only to praise the present Administration's war policy, but to commit the organization to a similar view of all the President means hereafter to do and accomplish along his line of Mexican diplomacy. After half an hour's discussion the resolution was withdrawn by Major Longstreet to avoid a vote to table it. Previously a committee reported that it was within the province of the organization to adopt such a resolution.

A resolution was passed asking members of the order throughout the country to observe "Five Minutes for Memories" at noon on Memorial Day, in tribute to the nation's patriotic dead. The resolution conformed with one adopted by the G.A.R. A committee appointed a year ago to urge the restoration of the Army canteen reported that it had found the time and occasion not propitious to press their recommendations with the Government.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commander-in-chief, Capt. Charles W. Newton, Connecticut; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Capt. Milton J. Foreman, Illinois; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; recorder-in-chief, Major Frank Keck, New York; registrar-in-chief, Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey, Massachusetts; deputy registrar-in-chief, Commodore Robert G. Denig, Pennsylvania; treasurer-in-chief, Capt. Homer C. Croscup, New York; historian-in-chief, Major Francis B. Wheaton, D.C.; chaplain-in-chief, Capt. Patrick B. Murphy, Massachusetts. Council-in-chief—Major Felix Rosenberg, Ohio;

Major Robert Lee Longstreet, D.C.; Capt. Charles M. Machold, Pennsylvania; Capt. Taylor E. Brown, Illinois; Capt. Tyson Romaine, New York.

The opening meeting of the National Commandery was held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, Philadelphia, and the delegates and visiting companions were welcomed in a speech by the Mayor of the city in a very hearty and complimentary manner, which was responded to by the outgoing commander-in-chief, Col. Josn S. Muckle. The visiting companions were entertained by a tea and dinner, afternoon and evening of May 15, at the Anchorage, the clubhouse of the Philadelphia Barge Club.

The forty delegates, coming from thirteen states, and their wives were guests at a banquet Saturday night at the Adelphi Hotel. Next day they visited Valley Forge, and were guests of Ensign Percy L. Neel at a luncheon at the Cedar Park Driving Club.

MOHONK CONFERENCE ON ARBITRATION.

John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, member of the Hague Court and recently counsellor for the State Department, will preside at the twentieth Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which meets at Mohonk Lake, N.Y., May 27-29. The discussions will deal largely with preparations for the third Hague Conference and the development of arbitration treaties, as compared with the Wilson-Bryan peace treaties. The economic and religious aspects of the international peace movement will also receive attention.

Leading addresses will be made by the presiding officer and by Dr. Andrew D. White, chief American delegate to the first Hague Conference; Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister of Switzerland; Rear Admirals Richard Wainwright and French E. Chadwick; Judge Charles B. Howry, of the United States Court of Claims; H. B. F. Macfarland, of Washington, D.C.; Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent; Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, of Northwestern University; Prof. Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton; and Dr. John B. Clark, of Columbia University. Other speakers will include Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of New York; Dean Charles R. Brown, of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. John R. Mott, of the World's Student Christian Federation; Prof. J. H. T. McPherson, of the University of Georgia; Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto, Japan; Dr. George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University; Edward A. Harriman, of New Haven; and John Stewart Bryan, editor of the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va. If public business permits, the Secretary of State will speak on May 28.

Others who have accepted invitations include Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Minister; Mr. K. F. Shah, Chinese Minister; Dr. Shosuke Sato, Tokio, Japan; Hon. Sydney Fisher, M.P., and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada; Governor Charles R. Miller, of Delaware; Henry Wade Rogers, U.S. Circuit Judge; W. D. B. Ainey, of Pennsylvania, and William P. Borland, of Missouri, Congressmen; Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals George W. Baird, C. M. Chester, C. F. Goodrich, Austin M. Knight and J. P. Merrell; many leading educators and representatives from about fifty chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

Editors, besides Messrs. Holt and Bryan, will include W. P. Hamilton, of the Wall Street Journal; Don C. Seitz, of the New York World; William C. Deming, of the Wyoming Tribune; James Simons, of the Charleston News and Courier, and William C. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal.

The Peruvian Minister will discuss "The Contrasts in the Development of Nationality in Anglo and Latin America." Secretary Bryan will discuss "The Wilson-Bryan Peace Treaties." Admiral Wainwright's subject will be "The Immunity of Private Property at Sea During War," as the subject of the Third Hague Conference, and that of Rear Admiral Chadwick "The True Way of Peace."

SOME BRITISH NAVAL YARNS.

The obstacles that John Ericsson had to face in bringing to a successful demonstration the principles of battleship construction which he embodied in the Monitor, and which revolutionized naval warfare, are suggested by the aversion and fear with which British naval men regarded the Monitor even after its worth had been proved in the sea fights of the Civil War. Although after the war a Monitor crossed the Atlantic without special incident, when the first British warship of the Monitor style went on its first cruise so afraid were the authorities that they had it attended by another ship. The alarm with which the British Admiralty viewed the seagoing capabilities of the Ericsson type of ship is mentioned in the biography of Sir Harry Rawson, Admiral of the British navy, by Geoffrey Rawson. After the Civil War in America had changed the ideas of constructors the British government built the Devastation, a seagoing turret monitor, begun in 1869. She had a low freeboard, afterward modified, similar to the ill-fated Captain, and was not designed to carry sails or masts. In fact, the Devastation was the first seagoing battleship of the British navy which depended wholly on steam power. But it was considered to be a startling and even dangerous innovation; so dangerous, indeed, that it was not considered safe to let it go to sea alone, and on its first cruise, that to Malta, it was convoyed by the Hercules, in which Rawson was serving as commander. A contemporary print described it thus: "This monster, which has the distinction of being the ugliest vessel in Her Majesty's navy, has been favored by smooth seas and fair winds and has accomplished her first voyage in safety."

Sir Harry used to tell with great gusto of a certain captain in the fleet who dropped his h's with more frequency than he dropped anchor. The vessel which this officer commanded was a frigate rather cranky and very much overmasted. Divine service was being conducted on the main deck one day, and the parson was laboring through a long and uninteresting sermon when the captain saw a squall coming. After fidgeting about for a minute or two he turned round and with one breath and in the same tone bawled out: "That'll do, parson; give 'em a blessing. 'Ands reef torps'ls!" Sir Harry was in command of the punitive expedition sent by the British government to punish the King of Benin in 1897 on the west coast of Africa for slaying a number of officers on their way to visit him on a peaceful mission. The horrible cruelties practiced in the name of the ju-ju, the native form of religion, are described in this volume. The achievements of Wyatt Rawson, brother of Sir

Harry, are also narrated. When a lieutenant Wyatt Rawson acted as a guide in the night march of Sir Garnet Wolseley to attack the position of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir. The direction was given only by the stars, but so skilfully did Rawson pilot the troops that they were brought to the right spot at the right moment—just as the dawn was breaking. A mistake causing a delay of even ten minutes would have exposed the men to a heavy fire while charging the entrenchments. Of this march the author says: "A similar night march in any such circumstances and in battle formation is simply without precedent in history." Rawson was mortally wounded in the battle that followed. The book is published by Longmans, Green and Company, New York.

RECENT DEATHS.

Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., died on May 15, 1914, on board the U.S.S. Vicksburg, which left San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico, May 10. Paymaster Nicholson was born in California Oct. 9, 1879, and entered the naval service as an assistant paymaster from California March 4, 1901. He was promoted to P.A. paymaster March 3, 1903, and to paymaster June 14, 1905, serving in the latter grade on board the Independence until July 1, 1907; at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 12, 1907, to Jan. 21, 1908; as pay officer of the South Dakota Jan. 27, 1908, to April 3, 1911; at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., from June 1, 1911, until about May 5, 1914. At the time of his death he was en route to the West Virginia for duty on board that vessel.

Lieut. Col. Carlisle Patterson Porter, U.S.M.C., retired, died May 21, 1914, at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., after an illness of nearly a year. He was descended from a long line of distinguished naval officers. He was a son of Admiral David D. Porter, of Civil War fame, and George Anna Patterson, who came from a prominent naval family. Lieutenant Colonel Porter's paternal grandfather was Capt. David Porter, U.S.N. Lieutenant Colonel Porter was born in Washington Sept. 13, 1846, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Dec. 20, 1866. He saw service in various parts of the world, and was retired Sept. 10, 1899. He is survived by his wife, one son, Major David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Philadelphia, and a daughter, Mrs. J. S. Simmons, of Washington.

Advices were received by Brig. Gen. George Andrews, The Adjutant General of the Army, that Capt. Richard P. Winslow, Coast Art. Corps, committed suicide in camp at Brownsville, Texas, at reveille, May 20, 1914, by shooting himself while temporarily deranged. His condition was due to mental overstrain in connection with his Service work in April and the movement of troops, this strain developing into homicidal and suicidal mania, ending in his death. Captain Winslow was born in Mississippi May 14, 1877, and was appointed to the Army from civil life Sept. 23, 1901, as second lieutenant Artillery Corps. He served during the war with Spain as a corporal in the 1st Tennessee Infantry. He is an honor graduate of the Coast Artillery School, 1912. He reached the grade of captain March 11, 1911. His remains will be interred in the Arlington National Cemetery with the usual military honors.

Mrs. Virginia Forse, widow of the late Major Albert G. Forse, 1st U.S. Cav., and mother of Miss Virginia Katherine Forse, of La Jolla, Cal., died at La Jolla, May 6, 1914, aged sixty-eight years, five months and nine days. The remains were forwarded to Washington, D.C., for services and interment. Mrs. Forse was a native of Virginia.

Col. Truman V. Tuttle, who was commander of the 47th N.G.N.Y. from 1881 to 1884, died May 14, 1914, from heart trouble at his home in Spring Valley, N.Y. Colonel Tuttle is the second former head of the 47th to pass away within a week. Col. Edward F. Gaylor, who succeeded him in command, died May 9. Colonel Tuttle was in his seventy-third year and succeeded the late Brigadier General Brownell in command of the regiment when the latter was promoted to brigadier general.

Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, Second Lord of the British Admiralty from 1903 until 1908, died in London, England, May 17, 1914, sixty-eight years old. Sir Charles was born in Rothsay, New Brunswick, Canada, and was the son of Le Baron and Eliza Poyntz Drury. He entered the Navy and was made a sub-lieutenant in 1865, a full lieutenant in 1868, a commander in 1878, a captain in 1885 and rear admiral in 1890. He was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in 1897-99; naval adviser to the Inspector General of Fortifications during 1885-88; flag captain for North America and the West Indies with H.M.S. Bellerophon as flagship; a member of the ordnance committee during 1893-4; flag captain H.M.S. Royal Sovereign during 1894-5, and of H.M.S. Hood in the Mediterranean during 1896-98; senior officer at Gibraltar during 1898-9; commander-in-chief in the East Indies during 1902-3, of the Mediterranean during 1907-8, and of the Nile during 1908-11. Sir Charles retired from active service in 1911.

Mr. Joseph L. Beach, late first lieutenant and adjutant, 5th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A., father of Comdr. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., died at Toledo, Ohio, May 9, 1914.

Capt. Gideon A. Lyon, U.S.V., uncle of the late Major Henry G. Lyon, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 19, 1914.

Miss Caroline C. Williamson, aunt of Mrs. B. F. Tilley and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Williamson, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., May 18, 1914.

Mrs. Caroline Garner Peck, of West Haverstraw, N.Y., mother of Mrs. Frederick Hanna, wife of Lieut. Frederick Hanna, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Boston, Mass., May 14, 1914.

Dr. John U. Raymond, who died in Washington, D.C., on May 13, 1914, has in the Service two brothers, Lieut. Cols. Henry I. and Thomas U. Raymond, both of the Medical Corps, and one niece, Mrs. Glover, wife of Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th U.S. Inf.

Dr. Thomas Mackaness Ludlow Chrystie, widely known as a physician and surgeon, and an ex-officer of the Army and Navy, died at his home at Rye, N.Y., May 19, 1914. He was born in New Windsor, Orange county, in 1841. He served as captain's clerk on the U.S.S. Caledonia in the Paraguay expedition of 1868-9, and after graduating from Trinity he took a position with the Cavalry Corps Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, which he held until the beginning of the siege of Petersburg in 1864. He next served as acting ensign on the staff of Admiral Farragut until June 24, 1865, when he resigned. Since 1867 Dr. Chrystie had been a practicing physician in New York city, but of late years he did comparatively little general practice and confined himself to special

appointments with patients, who came from all over the United States. He was a descendant of Major James Chrystie, of the New York troops of the Continental Army, and was a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Belle Evelyn Crist Leshner was married at Richmond, Va., May 12, 1914, to Ensign William Nicholas Richardson, jr., U.S.N. The marriage took place at the home of Rev. J. G. Downman, an Episcopal minister. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of Mrs. Robert W. Leshner, of Washington, and is only eighteen years of age. Ensign Richardson was born Dec. 4, 1887, and entered the Naval Academy in 1905. He is attached to the battleship Vermont, now at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mrs. Fred G. Hartshorn, of Manchester, N.H., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Beatrice Tasker, to Ensign Frederick S. Hatch, U.S.N.

The home of Mrs. William B. Moore at Denver, Colo., on May 12, 1914, was the scene of a beautifully arranged wedding, when her niece, Miss Nellie Hall Bayles, was married to Dr. Edward Urbane Reed, U.S.N., surgeon at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo. Pink and white was the color scheme of the entire affair, quantities of pink and white roses and other spring flowers contrasting with palms and ferns in the decorations, while American flags played a prominent part. To the strains of the Lohengrin march, played by two sorority sisters of the bride, Miss Myrtle Shore on the violin and Miss Helen Wright at the piano, the bridal procession marched to the altar. The two little ribbon bearers were Miss Ruth Butchart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Butchart, and Miss Maybelle Alkire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alkire. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, performed the marriage service. Dr. Charles J. Holeman, U.S.N., also of the U.S. Naval Hospital, was best man. Miss Bird Rector, another sorority sister of the bride, was maid of honor, wearing an exquisite creation of pink taffeta and shadow lace and carrying an armful of pink roses. The bride wore a handsome gown of white charmeuse draped and trimmed with rare lace. Her long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a gorgeous bouquet of silver orchids and lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her father, Alexander G. Bayles, a prominent mining man of the Cripple Creek district. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives of the couple, a reception was held, and later Dr. Reed and his bride left for a brief automobile trip around the state. Miss Bayles is a graduate of East Denver High School and also of Denver University, a member of Sigma Kappa sorority. Dr. Reed was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and has been in the Navy for the past nine years. The couple will reside at Las Animas.

Lieut. Thomas I. Steere, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lora May Woodhead were married at Los Angeles, Cal., April 25, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Woodhead was attired in a French gown of white charmeuse, with a rose point tunic edged with chiffon roses and made with a long court train. Her veil was caught in her hair with lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower of orchids and valley lilies. The wedding was witnessed by sixty-five relatives and a few very intimate friends. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Trew, of Los Angeles, a close family friend of Lieutenant Steere. Miss Charlene Woodhead, sister of the bride, attended as the maid of honor, while Mr. Howard Warren acted as groomsmen. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns and bunting. An elaborate wedding collation was served after the marriage.

Mrs. Frederic Spencer Palmer is announcing the engagement of her cousin, Miss Marion Long, to Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 16th U.S. Inf., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The news was made known May 13 by means of notes written to a few of Miss Long's closest friends. As Lieutenant Nulsen may be away all summer, no definite date for the wedding has been set, but as soon as the Mexican disturbance is over the day will be named. In honor of Miss Long a tea dance was given by Lieut. Lester D. Baker, U.S. Inf., at Fort Miley, Cal., May 15. Miss Long poured tea and Mrs. Palmer received the guests, among whom were Mrs. Sylvanus Farnham, Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Misses Marie Bryan, Dorothy Deane, Phyllis Capwell, Dorothy Capwell, Rita Brown, Lois Brown, Harriett Pomeroy, Patricia Higgins, Elsie Clifford, Katherine Redding, Helen Hamilton, and Messrs. Russell Slade, Clarence Morbio, Adolph Morbio, W. W. Williams, Grattan Phillips, Eduardo Lagaretto, Grant Deremer, W. Smith, Dr. Guard, Lieutenants Bendel, Willis, Yates, Munro, Major William Newbill, Major Sherwood Cheney, Major Samuel Bottoms.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Quintard Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., and Mr. John Lyman Cox, of Philadelphia, Pa., took place at Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., on May 16. Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., brother of the bride was one of the ushers. A reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson on Washington street. Among the out-of-town guests were Major Edward M. Adams, U.S.A., Major George B. Pillsbury, U.S.A., and Miss Maria Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Cox will live in Philadelphia, Pa., where the former is connected with the Midvale Steel Company.

An engagement of much interest in Washington society as well as in military circles is that of Miss Helen Heyl, younger daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., to Lieut. Milo P. Fox, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Miss Heyl has not yet made her formal debut, but has taken part in some of the smaller informal affairs of the past winter. Lieutenant Fox is stationed at Washington Barracks.

The Jewish Army and Navy League has just been organized in New York city to encourage patriotism among Jewish young men. Two of the objects of the association are to provide Passover services for Jewish soldiers and sailors and secure employment for Jews honorably discharged from the Army or Navy. Branches will be established through the United States. The first committee includes Isaac N. Seligman, Capt. J. B. Greenhut, William Salomon, David Levitt, Adolph Lewishon, Alexander Alexander, and Marcus M. Marks. Capt. Lewis Landes, secretary of the organization, has received a letter from President Wilson accepting an invitation to act as honorary president.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1208.)

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, U.S.A., are registered at the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

The wife of Surg. A. J. Geiger, U.S.N., gave birth to a son at Bremerton, Wash., May 9, 1914.

Mrs. Cone, wife of Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge in Washington on May 21.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Pye were dinner hosts at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., on May 19.

Mrs. Harold P. Norton, wife of Captain Norton, U.S.N., will spend the summer at her summer home at Oyster-ville, Mass.

Mrs. Walter Gordon, wife of Major Gordon, U.S.A., was hostess at a large luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 16.

A son, William Denton Cairnes, was born at Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. George W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S.

Comdr. Antonin Martin, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, Mme. Martin and family are registered at the Shoreham, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Percy, widow of Med. Insp. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., after an extended stay at Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker left Annapolis, Md., last week for Portsmouth, N.H., where the former has been ordered for duty at the navy yard.

Mrs. Henry Todd, widow of Professor Todd, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on May 15, for Berryville, Va., where she will spend the summer months.

Mrs. Orie W. Fowler, wife of Lieutenant Fowler, U.S.N., left Annapolis, Md., last week, and has sailed for Europe, where she will spend the summer.

Capt. Hilary Jones, commandant of the navy yard, Washington, was a dinner host at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 16, before the Saturday night dance.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week, where Lieutenant Chamberlin will be on duty. They recently returned from the Philippines.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan will close their Hillier place residence, in Washington, June 1, and go to Jamestown, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

The following officers were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week: Chaplain A. J. Bader, U.S.A., Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, U.S.A., and Col. J. W. Ruckman, U.S.A.

Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, U.S.A., was hostess at a charming tea in Washington, D.C., on May 19, in compliment to Mrs. Preston Smith, of Portland, Ore.

Commodore James P. Parker, U.S.N., has opened his cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer, after visiting Comdr. and Mrs. John K. Robison at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., entertained at a charmingly appointed luncheon in Washington on May 16 in honor of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Dr. Arthur Camp Stanley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stanley will sail for Spain on May 30, where they will attend the wedding of Mrs. Stanley's cousin, Miss Belle Willard, to Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, which will take place on June 11 in Madrid.

Mrs. Henry Harris Barroll, wife of Commander Barroll, U.S.N., was hostess at a reception at the Washington Club, Washington, D.C., on May 22, from four until six, to meet the ladies accompanying the delegates to the convention of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, which was held in Washington this week.

Mrs. Walter Gordon, wife of Major Walter H. Gordon, entertained at luncheon Saturday, May 16, in honor of Mrs. Houston, the wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, at the Chevy Chase Club. Covers were laid for sixteen. Among the guests were Mrs. Saulsbury, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Mitchell Palmer, Mrs. Lindley Garrison, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Aleshire, Mrs. Walcutt, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Vandever, the wife of Justice Vandever, and others prominent in Army and social circles.

The Washington Post for Sunday, May 17, publishes the pictures of several young matrons from military circles who are prominent in Washington society, namely, Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss, wife of Lieutenant Knauss, U.S.N., whose marriage was an important social event of the early spring; Mrs. Edward T. Donnelly, wife of Captain Donnelly, 3d Field Art., who are stationed at Fort Myer, Va.; and Mrs. Frank Halford, wife of Captain Halford, U.S.M.C.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 in Colorado have just placed in the Public Library at Denver, Colo., one of the handsome bronze memorial tablets made of the metal fittings of the Maine. The tablet was unveiled with due ceremony May 3 in the presence of representatives of all the patriotic societies in Denver. A number of the Spanish War Veterans were present, and their commander, Judge Rice W. Means, made a short but eloquent address. Mrs. Maria B. Wheaton, widow of Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., as president of the Society of U.S.D. 1812 in Colorado presented the tablet to Dr. William S. Friedman, vice-president of the Library Board. The tablet, which was made by O. S. Keek, a graduate of the Beaux Arts, Paris, is a very beautiful thing. It has been mounted on white marble, edged with black marble.

"Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., who has just arrived at Fort Ethan Allen," says the Burlington Free Press and Times of May 18, "will be heartily welcomed to Vermont again, and especially to Burlington, for he is no stranger here. When the 3d Cavalry took station at this post it was 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, adjutant of the battalion. Since that time he has seen service in the Philippines as a field officer in the 26th U.S. Infantry, as captain in the 8th Cavalry, and major in the 13th Cavalry, also as inspector-general. Colonel Dickman is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the War College, and is one of the ablest officers of his rank in the Army. Being relieved from duty on the General Staff at the War Department, Washington, where he served with distinction, he was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. The many Burlington friends of the old 3d Cavalry have always held in most pleasant remembrance the officers and men of that distinguished regiment, and none have stood higher in the esteem of Vermonters than Colonel Dickman."

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight have arrived at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort Riley, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at San Diego, Cal.

A daughter, Margaret Priscilla Struble, was born May 18, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. G. W. Struble, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John P. Merrell are spending the month of May at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N.J.

Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forbes are registered at the Shoreham, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Carl Townsend Hull, wife of Ensign Hull, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Allen, at their home in Baltimore, Md.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., and family are at Newport, R.I., where Captain Fletcher has been assigned to duty at the Naval War College.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of Lieutenant General MacArthur, U.S.A., has recently taken an apartment at the Dresden in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., and Mrs. Story, of Washington, D.C., will open their country place, Whitehall, near Annapolis, Md., the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and their three children left Washington this week for the country place at Hyde Park, N.Y.

Mrs. Henry Wells, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Julian P. Willcox, at the marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell and Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., will leave Washington on June 25 for Jamestown, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Rush S. Fay, wife of Ensign Fay, U.S.N., who has been spending some time in New York, N.Y., is now in Norfolk, Va., where Ensign Fay is attached to the submarine fleet.

The post office address of Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., retired, and his daughter, Mrs. A. G. Chaffee, is Bergstrasse 24, Dresden, Germany, care of Frau Hauptman Schaffer.

Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lieber were dinner hosts at their Eighteenth street residence, in Washington, on May 12, entertaining in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Lieber, of Philadelphia.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., spent the past week-end at Annapolis, Md., as the guest of Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of the Superintendent and Mrs. Fullam.

Prof. Louis F. Snow, formerly of Brown University, has been appointed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs as assistant professor of English in the University of the Philippines, and will sail for Manila on June 16, to be joined later by his family.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison were guests of honor at a dinner given in Washington, May 20, by Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Other guests were Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Col. and Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Col. John Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Spencer.

The graduating class of the Military Academy had the pleasure of listening to an address by Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, author of the recent volume on "The Battle of Gettysburg" (Harper's). He spent a few days at West Point last week as the guest of Colonel Fieberger, the head of the Department of Military Engineering and Civil War History. Dr. Young came by invitation to give the inchoate graduates his address on the "Story of a Great Battle," and the date was timed months in advance, so as to serve as a sort of culmination to the studies of the graduating class in the field of the Civil War. The class, with Colonel Fieberger and accompanied by half a dozen other officers, spent several days on the field of Gettysburg during this month, making a careful study of the topography of the region, locating the leading events of the battle on the field, asking questions, making notes, and recalling with practical application the various phases of instruction in the class room which had preceded the visit. Dr. Young's address was admirably fitted to supplement and vivify the careful tuition which the class had enjoyed during the year. As it may be remembered, he was a staff officer in the battle, lived in the town for some years afterward, and his lecture was intentionally replete with personal observations and experiences in the campaign and battle. Incidents that took place during the reunion at Gettysburg last summer helped the speaker to put new emphasis upon the lesson of national reunification and patriotic brotherhood which came to the front at that time.

Speaking of the expressions of sympathy at the time of the death of the Empress Dowager of Japan the Japan Advertiser of April 25 says: "It is known in Court circles that an American lady, a member of the Tokio community, found her way unconsciously into the hearts of their Japanese Majesties by a deeper claim—that of bridging the East and West by a rare understanding of the underlying beauty of sentiment of their literature and the development of a talent to speak to them in their own language of poetry of her appreciation of the things that lay nearest their hearts. Little cadenzas of beautiful and sympathetic thoughts have followed her late Majesty with loving loyalty of sentiment. In addition to her original verses the same lady has been for a year engaged upon the English arrangement in Japanese classic style of the last thousand 'uta' of His late Majesty the Emperor. As this authoress considers her work as a labor of love dedicated solely to the recipients who have so honored her efforts, these verses have not yet been given for publication, though it is to be hoped they will be." The lady referred to is Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., until recently attaché at the American Embassy at Tokio. A correspondent there writes: "Following the sudden illness of the Empress Dowager on March 26 Mrs. Burnett was bidden to proceed to the Imperial residence on several occasions to obtain reports direct from the Imperial patient. This was a rare honor. On the return of Her Majesty to the Aoyama Palace in Tokio, according to the ancient custom, Mrs. Burnett was the only foreigner invited to attend that most sacred and intimate occasion; not a soul except the Imperial family, palace officials and the highest military and civil officials were admitted; not a newspaper reporter even was allowed. So hers were the only foreign eyes which beheld this most impressive event. This was an honor without parallel; not even foreign ambassadors and ministers were bidden—only Mrs. Burnett, for the sake of love of Her Majesty."

Col. J. H. Dorst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorst, of Warren-ton, Pa., are at the Wolcott, New York city.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman have taken rooms at Hotel Lenox, Buffalo, N.Y., for the summer.

A son, Albert Willits Crowell, was born to the wife of Paymr. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., entertained at dinner Sunday, May 17, in honor of their uncle, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, of Baltimore, Md.

BARBARITIES OF THE BALKAN WAR.

The placing of the blame for the atrocities in the recent Balkan War is sought by the report of the international commission which was sent into the Balkans by the Carnegie Peace Endowment in 1913 to investigate conditions in Macedonia and the charges of atrocities committed in the prosecution of hostilities. One of the most important parts of the report is the scathing arraignment of the Greeks for their conduct in the second war, when, allied with the Servians, they drove the Bulgars out of western Macedonia. Atrocities, it was found, were committed on all sides to a greater or lesser extent, the Bulgarians in this matter having the cleanest record. The accusations against the Greeks, on the other hand, are presented so strongly as almost to preclude attempts at denial as the commission presents unmistakable proofs with all its charges. It is remembered that King Constantine, members of his Cabinet and minor officials were quoted at great length in the American press as denying all charges of atrocities on the part of the Greek army and bringing serious accusations against the Bulgars. When Queen Eleonore, of Bulgaria, announced recently her proposed visit to the United States she received numerous letters threatening her life if she made the trip. These letters are supposed to have originated in the Greek colony in New York, some of the members of which were the strongest in their denial of Greek atrocities in the second Balkan War.

Another important point is the commission's finding that "there is no clause in international law applicable to land war and to the treatment of the wounded which was not violated to a greater or less extent by all the belligerents." While the commission found that the war was entered upon by the Allies for the sake of liberation, the Servians and Greeks soon suffered a disillusionment which engendered the lust of territorial aggrandizement. These had thought after all the cries of distress for centuries in Macedonia they would find compatriots speaking their languages and desiring immediate political union. They found, on the contrary, men speaking a wholly different language who did not understand the spirit of the "liberators." The theory of the Turkish oppression of their compatriots formed in youth thus received a rude upsetting, but in its place grew up the patriotic conviction that Macedonia must be made Greek or Servian. In many of the towns of Macedonia the Bulgarians predominated, but they were compelled to become Greeks or Servians. They had to change their nationality and religion at the point of the bayonet. The Servians, according to the commission, were the greatest offenders in the matter of coercion. The Servian and Bulgarian garrisons in Macedonia were equally guilty, says the report in the massacres and torture of Moslems.

The commission points to a gaudily colored poster seen in the streets of Salonica and bought eagerly by the returning Greek soldiers. It showed a Greek soldier holding a living Bulgarian soldier with both hands while he gnaws the face of his victim with his teeth like some beast of prey. It is entitled "The Bulgar Eater." Another popular battle picture showed a Greek soldier gouging out the eyes of a living Bulgarian.

The commission relied for many of its conclusions upon the testimony of letters found in the mail bags of the 19th Greek Infantry regiment which were captured by the Bulgarians at Dobrinichte, taken to Sofia, and there translated. The commission believes these letters to be genuine. Some of the writers of these letters boasted, some deplored the cruelties practiced by the Greek soldiers. All letters agree that everywhere Bulgarian villages were burned, and most of the letters dwell on the slaughter of non-combatants including women and children. One letter said: "We massacre all the Bulgarians who fall into our hands and burn the villages." Another says: "Of the 12,000 prisoners we took at Nigrita, only forty-one remain in prison and everywhere we have been we have not left a single root of this race." A third letter made this brutal admission: "We picked out their eyes while they were still alive," reference being to five Bulgarian prisoners. These atrocities are said to have been committed by orders of reprisal of the King of Greece, inspired by the slaughter at Demi-Hissar by the Bulgarians, but the commission seeks to prove by documentary evidence that the "reprisals" began before the Bulgarian "provocation." One of the charges against the Bulgarians is that when Adrianople was taken by the Bulgarians forty-five Turkish residents were thrown into a river and the soldiers stood on the bank and fired at them as their heads came up out of the water. The victims were strapped together by a belt in groups of four. One Servian soldier wrote home thus: "In this section of Albania we have left not a living soul. We have gathered the people together in groups of forty or fifty and then pierced them through with bayonets to the last man."

The commission finds that when the Turks resumed the offensive they were as guilty as any other of the Balkan armies, systematic efforts having been made to wipe out the entire Bulgarian population.

A striking feature of this report is the expressed fear that the treaty of Bucharest on account of its manifest injustices is likely to prove a broken reed to those countries that have been depending on it to keep peace, and the prospect of permanent peace is "well-nigh hopeless." The conditions in the Balkans, by the admissions of the report are little better, if they are not worse, than before the war. This report was made public on May 18. It consists of about 200 book pages with maps and photographs, in the appendixes being given in extenso the testimony of the witnesses examined by the commission. The duty of the civilized nations, says the commission, is to cease "exploiting these Balkan countries for their own gain" and to encourage them to make arbitration treaties and insist on their being kept. They themselves should set a good example by seeking judicial settlement of all international disputes.

The fact that Greek immigrants were participants in the Colorado strike war may possibly account for some of the barbarities practiced in that war. Greeks are reported to have been the loudest in their charges of cruelty against the National Guard.

Among the causes of the first Balkan War, according to this commission were: First—The weakness and want of foresight of Turkey on the verge of dissolution. Second—The powerlessness of Europe to impose on a con-

stitutional Turkey the reforms which she had succeeded in introducing into an absolute Turkey.

ARSENAL WORK, MARCH AND APRIL.

The Ordnance Board after completing test pronounce the A.C. magneto firing device for seacoast guns, with transformer, more promising than any means of electrical firing yet before the board, though further improvements in electrical characteristics and in the mechanical features are considered desirable. The test of the arrangement with wiring, contacts, cable connections, etc., complete in every detail, recommended. The new design of simple electric primers was found entirely satisfactory; there were no failures in 200 primers fired. Firings indicate that character of platform upon which wheels or trail of the 3-inch field gun rest, has no appreciable effect, nor is the trajectory influenced by a flat parapet immediately underneath muzzle of piece. Further firings are in progress to develop the effect, if any, of loose gearing, etc., in elevating and traversing mechanisms.

Frankford Arsenal has started to manufacture in quantities the 3-inch high explosive shrapnel for use in 3-inch field gun. One thousand one-pounder explosive point fuze shell for use in subcaliber tube 3-inch field gun are being shipped to Fort Sill for test. The bracket fuze setter, model of 1905-M, has been mounted on a large hand wheel so that the fuze setter may be easily rotated. By this means it is expected to reduce the time required in setting fuzes. This fuze setter has been forwarded for test.

A number of sets of experimental artillery harness, utilizing a breast collar to replace the steel collar, are now being manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal and will be issued to the Service for test in the near future. A new design of lead rein roller for the artillery bridle of the off horse is being developed. Work of manufacturing arm racks, model of 1913, has been undertaken. This arm rack is entirely new in details of construction from those which have been manufactured in the past. All the components are being made either of steel, cast iron, or bronze. The manufacture of 500 bobbing targets has been completed. This target is of a new design, required by the Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913.

At Springfield armory the butt plate with rubber pad was assembled to a United States rifle, model of 1903, and the rifle fired several thousand rounds. The pad was found to resist satisfactorily exposure to rain and snow, is apparently securely attached to the butt plate, and prevents slipping of butt on the shoulder during firing. It has been recommended that six rifles be equipped with this pad and sent to the School of Musketry for service test.

Watervliet Arsenal has undertaken the manufacture of twenty-one 4.7-inch howitzers, wire wrapped, model of 1913.

DISEASE AND BATTLE CASUALTIES.

That neglect of the fundamentals of military sanitation as known and understood to-day was the cause of the defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic and at Waterloo is the contention of Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The defeat and disastrous retreat of the forces of Napoleon in the Leipsic campaign in 1913 do not appeal to this medical officer, as they have to some as indicating a falling off in the mental grasp of the great master of war, but rather as the "legitimate fruit of sanitary indifference and neglect of the sick and wounded." The *Plan* of the Grand Armée never occupied itself with what was left behind. "The wounded or the sick are only an incumbrance in the march." That was the motto of the Napoleonic days. Abandonment of the wounded was the rule in the armies of the Corsican. Larey, Percy and other officers introduced the flying ambulance, but it was seldom seen outside the guard. The sick and wounded when not abandoned outright were stuffed into buildings of every sort and left to die. The frightfully crowded and infected hospitals, reeking with blood and filth, were the sepulchres of the Grande Armée.

But as the mills of God grind slowly but exceeding small, so "this neglect and disdain of sanitation and the sanitary service brought its own sure reward." In the Leipsic campaign, says the essayist, it was disease alone that dissipated the Army. Of 100,000 men who left Leipsic in October, but a few fragmentary battalions followed the Eagles across the Rhine in November. The Army lay scattered among the villages on the route from Germany, the men dying by thousands and spreading pestilence among the inhabitants. Reliable observers have said that the retreat from Leipsic was no less ruinous than that from Moscow, although there was neither cold nor famine. Neglect of sanitation put Napoleon and France at the mercy of the Allies. If to Bonaparte's almost superhuman military gifts, in point of strategy and tactics, had been added a knowledge of the science of sanitation, he might have assured himself an uninterrupted reign on the throne of France.

In his Seaman prize essay in the March-April Journal of the Military Service Institution under the title, "The Comparative Mortality of Disease and Battle Casualties in the Historic Wars of the World," in addition to setting forth these novel ideas about Napoleon, Captain Duncan discusses the proper basis for computing losses in battle in comparison with losses by disease. In comparing these two classes, he says, many persons fall into a great error. They seem to think that battle losses form a constant, a fixed value by which all disease losses may be measured, forgetting that battle losses vary almost as much as disease. Homer Lea fell into this pitfall and evolved the idea that the Americans in the Spanish War lost fifty-six times as many men by disease, proportionately, as the Japanese in their recent war with Russia. He reached this conclusion by calculating that the Americans lost fourteen times as many men by disease as in battle, while the Japanese lost only one-fourth as many. A moment's thought, says the Army essayist, will convince anyone that battle losses are never the same any more than disease losses. There is only one way of comparing losses from different causes in different places and at different times. That is, to reduce all losses to a basis of 1,000 men in service one year. In his prize essay Captain Duncan has uniformly figured battle losses as so many per thousand per annum and disease losses in the same manner. In this way, and this way only, can one war be logically compared with another, one age with another, or one part of a given campaign with another. He divides the medical history of armies into three classes: the pre-sanitary era, lasting from the earliest times to the end of the seventeenth century; the period of medical organization, lasting till about 1810; and the sanitary era, lasting to the present time. The modern armies he dates from the

Crusades. Before there had been only petty armies or irregular hordes.

After the Crusades, and especially after the invention of gunpowder, modern armies began to take on the shape they bear to-day. These armies at first had no medical service whatever. Even as late as the siege of Metz in 1575 no medical attention was given to the wounded soldier. The only bed for him was the ground where he fell. The first "surgeons" supplied to the British army were fifty-seven in 1557. These, however, were the veriest sort of quacks, and the body of surgeons did not constitute a real medical service in any army before the end of the seventeenth century. As to the future the promise of lower morbidity rates is good. If American medical men during the Civil War, working largely in the dark, were able to reduce the death rate from 110 to 65; if again in 1898 they reduced it from 65 to 25, and if the Japanese, mere imitators, equaled this record, surely a lower record will yet be reached. True plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus, hospital gangrene and wound infections have practically disappeared from civilized armies. But for typhoid the death rate in the Boer and the Spanish-American Wars would have been very little greater than in time of peace. This terror of armies seems about to yield to vaccination. The death rate from disease in future wars may be expected to fall as low as 10 to 15 per 1,000 annually. The rate of 10 per 1,000 would be only one per cent., or a negligible quantity.

PANAMA CASUALTY STATISTICS.

Representative Young, of North Dakota, in his speech before the House on May 14 presented the following striking letter:

Culebra, April 30, 1914.

Hon. George M. Young,
Representative in Congress, Washington, D.C.

Sir: A copy of your letter of the 23d ultimo to the Washington office of the Isthmian Canal Commission, desiring to know how many persons connected with the building of the canal lost their lives through accidents, how many received personal injuries from accidents, and how many suffered or died from malaria or other fevers, was referred to this office for direct reply. Our records do not give all the information desired, but show the following:

| | |
|---|--------|
| May 1, 1904, to March 31, 1914, lives lost through accidents (covers only those deaths which resulted from accidents happening on the work, except that it includes 167 deaths from accidental drowning, all of which did not occur on the work)..... | 1,219 |
| Aug. 1, 1908, to March 31, 1914, accidents resulting in injuries..... | 25,101 |
| May 1, 1904, to March 31, 1914, suffered from malaria fever..... | 98,785 |
| May 1, 1904, to March 31, 1914, deaths from malaria fever..... | 743 |
| Jan. 1, 1907, to March 31, 1914, suffered from typhoid fever..... | 1,162 |
| Jan. 1, 1907, to March 31, 1914, deaths from typhoid fever..... | 228 |

Respectfully,
GEO. W. GOTHALS, Governor.

Mr. Young called attention to the fact that the loss of life through accidents, here recorded, was greater than that during the War of 1812 or the Mexican War.

The statue of Commo. John Barry, Irishman born and American by adoption, was unveiled in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1914, before a distinguished throng with the President of the United States as the principal speaker. Commodore Barry's bronze effigy, heroic in size and surmounting a pedestal of cream colored granite, occupied a conspicuous position on the west side of Franklin Square. Miss Elise H. Hepburn, of Philadelphia, great-great-grandniece of Commodore Barry, pulled the cords which uncovered the features of the statue, and President Wilson, James J. Regan, the national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., and other prominent men delivered dedicatory addresses. William C. Clarke, son of J. I. C. Clarke, president general of the American-Irish Historical Society, read a dedicatory poem written for the occasion by his father. Secretary of the Navy Daniels also spoke. The Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, pronounced the invocation. Mr. William T. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, pronounced the benediction. The statue is the work of an American sculptor of Irish descent, John J. Boyle, of New York, and shows the Commodore in the naval uniform of the day when as commander of the Black Prince and director of American naval operations he wreaked havoc on British commerce. In our issue of May 16, page 1170, we gave an interesting history of Commodore Barry, by William Barry Meany, M.D.

The Piping Rock Racing Association, of whose board of directors Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is president, announces the program for its spring meeting, to be held over their course at Locust Valley, Long Island, about twenty-seven miles from New York, on Wednesday, June 3, and Saturday, June 6. In order to avoid conflict with the Piping Rock meeting, the Westchester Racing Association will suspend their racing for these two days. There will be seven races each day, with the post call for the opening event at a quarter before three o'clock. The entries for the "Broad Hollow Plate" race, with a purse of \$600, and the "Piping Rock National Plate," with a purse of \$300, include "hacks, hunters and Army horses."

The accumulation of a fortune of \$50,000 by a German named Carl Schmidt, who died recently in a Bowery lodging house, is explained by his friends as the result of the thrift exercised by Schmidt during a long service in the Army. One of his friends explained that he came to this country from Germany about fifty years ago. He had been in the Army as a musician for many years, and during this time made considerable money by acting as the post barber. He was always saving money, and years ago was known to have several bank accounts. He married while in the Army and had two sons.

Capt. Lewis M. Adams, C.E., was an honor graduate of the Army Field Engineer School at Fort Leavenworth on April 28. Ambiguity in the wording of the list published at the time made it appear that Capt. Robert P. Howell, C.E., was the only honor graduate.

Colonel Norton and officers of the 23d N.Y. have sent out invitations for a lecture at the armory in Brooklyn on the Army League by Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., to be given Wednesday night, May 27. The lecture is open to both gentlemen and ladies.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF GOETHALS FLEET.

Admiral Huguet, of the French navy, who has been at Panama in the cruiser Montcalm has, with his officers been constant and keen observers of the doings of what some of them have jocularly called "Goethals's fleet," the dredges that have been at work trying to clear out the last five hundred yards of the waterway so that it will pass ships of any size. The French officers have said that the way the dredgers are tackling the slides that are slipping into the canal is one of the most thrilling and skilful manifestation of marine activity they have ever seen if that can be really called marine. It will surprise many to know that two of Goethals's dredges are, in their way, more powerful and faster in their fighting power than the largest superdreadnoughts of any navy. The broadsides of our two most powerful ships, the New York and the Texas, are the fastest and most effective forces with which man fights man, but when Goethals found that he had to fight a moving mountain, he devised dredges that can take up twenty-five or thirty tons of earth or rock every forty-five seconds.

The six dredges crowded into the limited space left in the channel by the slide, have a combined capacity for taking out of the canal more than eighty tons of earth or rock every minute. To accomplish this, these dredges must be in absolute contact with the dirt or rock they are excavating. This means that they have to be and are kept actually in the immediate spot where the moving hillside comes into the canal channel. Like the old-time sea fighters, these dredges are actually "lying alongside" their enemy. The fact that masses of clay and rock weighing as much as one hundred and fifty thousand tons frequently break away and come crashing down the side of Cucuracha hill and into the canal channel does not bother the men of the dredging fleet, even when working at night.

These great dredges depend for their power in removing obstructions upon their "teeth." These teeth are long, sharp, steel points bolted to the "dipper," or the mammoth scoop with which the dredge takes up earth and rock, so that when this great receptacle is plunged against a mass of dirt or rock it goes into it just like a fork into a piece of cheese. Made of the hardest kind of steel known, these teeth, to resist wear and tear, and to keep their sharpness, proved to be too long. The result was that when the Gamboa's machinery lifted the dipper loaded with rock, these projecting teeth bent the bottom of the dipper just as the teeth of a table fork would bend it if it were used to dig into dirt. The repairs took longer than expected, and this delay, says a writer in the New York World, is what kept back the final clearing of the channel.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The San Antonio Light of May 6 expends itself in this burst of righteous indignation:

"For more than a year the American Government has understood that it might have, at some time in the future, trouble with Mexico. For more than a year it has maintained about 10,000 soldiers at Texas City in order that they might be prepared, on short notice, to move to the coast line of Mexico. The idea was to have them where we could move them swiftly. What happened when we desired to move even a part of them? We had but transports sufficient to move four regiments. There was not even room on the transports for sufficient wagons to carry the baggage of the troops. Several batteries were to go to Vera Cruz. We had not a boat sufficiently large to carry the men, guns and enough mules to move the entire batteries. We had to be content with just enough mules to move two sections of a battery. This little piece of efficiency came about because the troops had taken all the big transports, and the United States could charter only two other boats. Both were small, but they were the largest we could find. They were so little that there were no bunks for the men and they were compelled to sleep on the decks where the horses were stabled in hastily provided pens.

"Then we raked the nautical scrap heap and found another boat which could not secure a charter for commercial purposes because of its age, and we shipped our soldiers on that. This boat carried also about 400 horses and mules belonging to the batteries that had preceded it. That is the way this great and resourceful nation provided for the transportation of its soldiers. The question now is, where does the fault lie? It surely is not with the Army. It is equally sure that it is with Congress. Here we have just brought back from Vera Cruz the bodies of our sailors and marines who were killed in the fighting there. We had speeches, and talked a lot about patriotism, the flag, honor, glory, imperishable renown, enshrining the heroic dead eternally in the hearts of their fellow countrymen—and we ship fifty times as many men out on the Gulf of Mexico in a boat that no man would risk a skinny steer upon. We surely are a great people. All we need is some sense."

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON, U.S.A.

"An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War, 1846-7, Letters of Robert Anderson, Captain 3d Artillery, U.S.A.," with a preface by his daughter, Eba Anderson Lawton, with twenty-one illustrations.

"History of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.," edited by Eba Anderson Lawton (Mrs. James M. Lawton), with many facsimiles of official documents and letters.

"Major Robert Anderson and Fort Sumter," by Eba Anderson Lawton.

These three volumes just issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons recall the memory of one of the noblest soldiers we have ever had in the Army of the United States. The narrative of Captain Anderson, as he was then, falls naturally into three divisions: first, an analysis of the causes of the war with Mexico; second, an account of the conduct of the campaign; and third, the actual consequences of the war. Our present relations with Mexico give this narrative a present importance which adds to its historical value. In her preface Mrs. Lawton says: "A more intelligent body of soldiers could not be found in any army in the world. Each man was a host in himself, and each had a personal ambition to gratify. On the other hand, the Mexicans had become inspired with the idea that, compared with themselves, 'the barbarians of the North' were an altogether contemptible lot." How well this applies to present conditions is apparent. In his letters to his wife the young captain presents an interesting narrative of the progress of the campaign in Mexico from day to day, his modesty preventing a full statement of the honorable part he bore in it. In the perilous assault on El Molino del Rey Captain Anderson performed what has been pronounced by a gallant and distinguished officer as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. At the close of the battle, in which he was wounded, he became faint from loss of blood. The illustrations of

the volume include portraits of Generals Anderson, Patterson, Scott, Taylor, Worth and Santa Ana. We have views of Tampico, Mexico City, Puebla, Mount Orizaba, Mount Iztacihuatl, Pyramid of Cholula and Popocatepetl; views of the siege of Vera Cruz, battle-grounds of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.

In timely keeping with the publication of her father's letters Mrs. Lawton gives us this history of the Soldiers' Home, whose first conception, as she shows, originated with Robert Anderson. Such a home was his "hobby," and he continued to advocate its establishment for years until 1851, when his noble conception took tangible shape with the passage of a bill by Congress. Mrs. Lawton thinks that owing to the self-effacement of her father his part in establishing the noble institution which has given comfort to so many of our veterans has never been acknowledged, and she thinks it important that he should receive the recognition so long denied him, so that on the tablet at the Soldiers' Home may be inscribed: "The Soldiers' Friend, Robert Anderson, Originator and Founder of the Soldiers' Home." To prove General Anderson's title to the honor she claims for him Mrs. Lawton produces photographic reproductions of bills introduced into Congress, petitions, papers and a few of the very many original letters to and from him having bearing on the question, and editorials from newspapers of various dates from 1840 on.

In the third of the volumes named Mrs. Lawton gives a history of the defense of Fort Sumter, which won for General Anderson the universal approval and recognition of his countrymen and made his name resound around the world.

That Mexico is entirely without ships of war is the general belief in the United States, but she possesses seven fighting ships, possibly four or five transports, and, for harbor service, she has three old schooners built by that Laird firm which, as the Scientific American well says, "was responsible for the armed cruisers which gave the North so much trouble during our Civil War." The largest vessels of her little fleet are two cruiser transports, the General Guerrero and the Progreso. These are modern ships, the first built by Vickers, Maxim, in 1908, and the second by Odero, in 1907. The General Guerrero is a vessel of 1,880 tons, armed with six 4-inch guns and two 3-pounders. Her engines of 1,200 horsepower give the ship a speed of twelve knots. The Progreso, of 1,600 tons, is a single-screw ship of fourteen knots, armed with four 4-inch rapid-fire guns. Next in size to these are four gunboats. The Bravo and Morales, built by Orlando, in 1903, are sister ships of 1,200 tons displacement, carrying a complement of 150 officers and men. They were designed to steam at sixteen knots with 2,600 horsepower, and each is armed with two 4-inch rapid fire guns, six 6-pounders, and with one 14-inch torpedo tube carried above the water line. These are twin-screw gunboats, and each carries about 200 tons of coal. The other two gunboats are the Tampico and the Vera Cruz, built in 1902 at Elizabethport, N.J. Each is of 980 tons displacement, and the complement of officers and men is ninety-eight. They can steam sixteen knots with 2,400 horsepower, and the armament consists of two 4-inch rapid fire guns and six 6-pounders, with one 14-inch torpedo tube in the bow above the water. The other vessels are obsolete, the most important being the Zaragoza, built in 1891, and rebuilt in 1910. She is of 1,200 tons displacement and steams at a speed of 15.5 knots. Her armament consists of six 4.7-inch, rapid fire, Schneider-Canet guns. The navy is also credited with a transport, the Oaxaco, and possibly three or four others. The harbor service vessels are quite negligible, being nearly forty years old.

The pocket edition telegraphic Cypher Code-Book, prepared for the use of officers and men of the Army and Navy and their families by the Woman's Army and Navy League, should be better known to the people of the Services, writes a correspondent interested in the work of the League, adding: "I find many middle-aged Army and Navy people who have never even heard of it. The younger officers and their families write or telephone for information where this code can be obtained, etc. One hundred copies were ordered from Manila for the American Circulating Library, and a request accompanied the order to send by return mail; this shows the codes are still popular." The codes are sold for the benefit of the work of the League, price fifty cents to officers and civilians and twenty-five cents to enlisted men. Orders by mail are promptly filled. The codes may be obtained from Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D.C.; Navy Relief Society, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey street, New York; Midshipmen's Store, Annapolis, Md.; Union League Club, San Francisco, Cal.; American Circulating Library, Manila, P.I.; News Depot, Fort Monroe, Va. For further information address Mrs. J. C. Kelton, 1827 Kalamora road, Washington, D.C.

Frank Leslie's had a picture of Lieut. Frederick Mears and William C. Edes, who, with Thomas Riggs, jr., were recently appointed members of the Alaskan Railroad Commission by President Wilson. Lieutenant Mears was the chief engineer of the Panama Railroad and was suggested for the new work by Colonel Goethals. Mr. Edes was formerly chief engineer of the Northwestern Pacific R.R., and located many of the most difficult stretches of mountain railroad for the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Roads. Mr. Riggs is a member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and was one of the engineers of the Alaskan-Canadian Boundary. The commission will leave late this month to begin their work for the development of much-neglected Alaska.

"The Log" of the United States Naval Academy thinks that it is well that June Week comes but once a year, for frequent doses would put us in a sick bay or the padded cell. How joyful it is to rush in from an Infantry drill, jump under the shower (if there is any water) and then dash out to Lovers' Lane or Carvel Hall, where the one and only "She" awaits your coming.

Barges loaded with Hawaiian sugar consigned to New York, entered the Pacific side of the Panama Canal on May 18, and completed their voyage to the Atlantic side next day. There the sugar was to be transhipped to a steamer bound for New York. Another barge made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of the canal May 19. The barge service will now be a regular thing, to relieve the cargo congestion on the Panama Railroad.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 18, 1914.

Appointment in the Army.

Joseph L. Donovan, late captain, 23d Inf., to be captain of Infantry, with rank from May 15, 1914.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Boughton to be colonel.
Major Robert D. Walsh to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. George P. White to be major.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from April 30, 1914: Daniel Le Ray Borden and William C. Hobdy.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1914.

Promotion in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Major B. Frank Cheatham to be lieutenant colonel.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 5, WAR D., April 20, 1914.

Pars. 127, 378, 1127 and 1562, Army Regulations, are changed as follows:

127. Add the following sentence: The cost of transportation and subsistence furnished under this paragraph will be reported in accordance with Pars. 1111 and 1236. (C.A.R. No. 5, April 20, 1914.)

378. Insert after the word "music," in fourth line, the words, "except at retreat, when they will face toward the flag as prescribed in Par. 437." (C.A.R. No. 5, April 20, 1914.)

1127. For the transportation of officers, enlisted men, applicants or rejected applicants for enlistment, and employees of the United States in the transaction of public business, street-car, electric railway or ferry tickets will be supplied by the Q.M. Corps, when this form of transportation is preferable in convenience and cost to other forms of transportation. This will not apply to an officer traveling under orders covering mileage. Travel between place of residence and office or place of employment is not travel in the transaction of public business within the meaning of this paragraph. The tickets when purchased will be taken up on the property account and expended solely in the performance of public duty. (C.A.R. No. 5, April 20, 1914.)

1562. The department commander will cause the operations of the Signal Corps of the Army to be supplemented by such instruction in practice in military signaling as may be necessary for the military service. He will cause each troop, battery and company commander to have at all times at least two available enlisted men able to exchange messages by means of the flag and the general service code (International Morse Code) at a speed equal to three combinations, of five mixed letters each, per minute, at distances of not less than one mile. (C.A.R. No. 5, April 20, 1914.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

CHANGES 6, A.R., WAR DEPT., MAY 13, 1914.

These changes affect Pars. 114, 324, 460, 907, 1023, 1072, 1146 and 1272, Army Regulations.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 22, 1914, WAR D.

By direction of the President, Par. II, Cir. 17, April 20, 1909, War D., relating to leaves of absence to officers immediately preceding their retirement from active service, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 19, MAY 13, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I, II, III. Publishes orders of the Postmaster General relating to radiograms and postal laws.

IV. The publication "Coast Artillery War Game (Chamberlaine)" is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. I, Bulletin No. 3, War D., March 4, 1912, as amended.

G.O. 33, MAY 1, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. The provisions of Par. 1, G.O. 208, War D., 1908, directing that telegraphic reports of desertion be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, are hereby suspended until June 30, 1914.

The notification required by Par. 119, Army Regulations, will be made in all cases.

II. The first section of Par. 2, G.O. 43, War D., 1913, relating to unit accountability equipment and accountability therefor, is amended by omitting from that section in the eighth, ninth and tenth lines the sentence reading as follows:

In case of signal property the return will also be rendered as required by law on March 31 and Sept. 30 of each year.

III. Par. 1, G.O. 29, War D., 1911, as amended by Sec. 1, Par. IV., G.O. 46, War D., 1913, is further amended by adding the following:

The "suitable mount (charger)" referred to relates to the first mount of officers of all grades.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, MAY 14, 1914, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men reported as unfit for service because of disability will be examined critically by a board of at least two medical officers (A.R. 161), to be appointed by post and other commanders. The proceedings of the board will be prepared on Form No. 484, A.G.O., and forwarded with the certificates of disability. When only one medical officer is available to conduct such examinations notation of that fact will be recorded in the proceedings.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAN, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

S.O. 17, HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE,

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 14, 1914.

Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf., is appointed acting brigade adjutant, during the temporary absence of Major F. D. Evans, Adj. Gen., as adjutant general of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces.

Major Sigerfoos will report to the brigade commander for duty.

By order of Colonel Cornman:

F. D. EVANS, Brigade Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards will take station at Schofield Barracks, H.T., on July 1, 1914, and will command that post in addition to his duties as commander of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade. Brigadier General Edwards will be accompanied by his personal staff and the staff of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade. The commander of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade is authorized to detail a field officer of his command as executive officer to assist in the routine of post administration. (May 19, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C., now at Vera Cruz, Mexico, will assume charge of the base depot at that place, relieving Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M.C., who will report to Lieutenant Colonel Baker for duty as his assistant. (May 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 69, March 24, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., is amended so as to relieve Captain Hardin from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Oct. 15, 1914, and to direct him then to proceed to the United States for further orders. (May 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Q.M.C., Fort Barry, Cal., will be sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Hans August Madsen, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Sergt. Farish Patton, Q.M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty as clerk. (May 15, War D.)

Sergt. Roy S. Higgins, Q.M.C., recruiting station, 25 Third

avenue, New York city, will be sent to El Paso, Texas, to report to the depot quartermaster for duty as chauffeur. (May 14, War D.)

The retirement is announced from active service of Pay Clerk Harry E. Hissong, Q.M.C., he having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto. (May 19, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave July 6, 1914, for duty in the Philippine Department: Asa Irwin, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; William Martin, 2d, Fort Riley, Kas., and Basil G. Squire, Fort Casey, Wash. (May 20, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: John T. Grimes to Fort Riley, Kas.; Charles Walcott to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and John Hafner to Fort Worden, Wash. (May 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergts. Nils P. Bengtson, Clifford Martin and Mahlon K. Taylor, Q.M.C., upon completion of their three years' tour of duty in the Philippine Islands will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 20, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., will proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and report to commanding general, United States forces, for temporary duty. (May 16, War D.)

Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is relieved from further temporary duty with Troop M, 1st Cavalry, and will return to his proper station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 8, Western D.)

Major John L. Shepard, M.C., attending surgeon, these headquarters, is appointed recruiting officer for the Hospital Corps. (May 15, E.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 1: Capt. Clarence H. Connor and George P. Peed. (May 14, War D.)

Major Roger Brooke and Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal. (May 14, War D.)

Leave ten days, about May 19, 1914, is granted Capt. Frederick H. Foucar, M.C. (May 19, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 115, May 16, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., is revoked. (May 20, War D.)

Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington and report to the Surgeon General for duty in his office. (May 20, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Albert J. Hoskins, M.R.C., now at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is ordered to active duty. (May 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Meyer M. Eckert, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Wood, N.Y. (May 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (May 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond E. Scott, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 20, S.O. 116, War D., May 11, 1914, vice Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., relieved as a member of the board. (May 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C., from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty. (May 20, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward P. R. Ryan, D.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, Nov. 15, 1914. (May 16, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 16, 1914, to and including Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Edward P. R. Ryan, D.S. (May 16, War D.)

The following assignments of acting dental surgeons, recently appointed, are ordered: Acting Dental Surg. Richard B. Clark to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty; Acting Dental Surg. Leigh C. Fairbank to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty; Acting Dental Surg. Harry E. Kimble to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for duty; Acting Dental Surg. Charles C. Mann to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (May 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel H. Leslie, D.S., now at New York city, will proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (May 20, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Ernest F. O'Banion, H.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 6. (May 16, War D.)

Acting Cook James Tyler, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 19, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN.

Capt. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., is relieved from station at Louisville, Ky., and will take station at Dam 43, Ohio River, Ky., in connection with his present duties. (May 18, War D.)

Leave to and including May 31, 1914, on account of sickness, is granted Major Elliott J. Dent, C.E. (May 16, War D.)

Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving Major Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E. (May 20, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, O.D., to the works of Alexander Thomson, Fitchburg, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of steel horse collars for the Ordnance Department. (May 18, War D.)

Leave twelve days, upon his relief from duty in the Ordnance Department, is granted Capt. Harry K. Rutherford, O.D. (May 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William R. Bigler, Fort Crockett, Texas, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (May 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard Kuehne will be placed upon the retired list May 20, 1914, and will repair to his home. (May 15, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 107, War D., May 7, 1914, relating to Ord. Sergt. James A. Warwick is revoked. (May 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James A. Warwick, now at Fort Hancock, N.J., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Caspar Mink is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard N. Davidson is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major Daniel J. Carr, S.C., will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for temporary duty in charge of the Signal Corps depot at that place. (May 20, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Joseph T. Bauer, S.C., now at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will proceed via Skagway to Sitka, Alaska, as soon as navigation opens, and upon arrival at Sitka will assume charge of the cable station at that place. (May 11, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. William B. Cox, S.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 15, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, S.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 16, War D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced:

To be sergeants: Corpls. William A. Pertsch, to date April 28, 1914; Lawrence W. White, to date May 1, 1914, and George J. Kestell, to date May 15, 1914.

To be corporals: First Class Privts. Alexander B. Culp, to date April 20, 1914; Oscar H. Grant, to date April 28, 1914; Albert Heaton, Lucian A. Massie, Mallie C. Fikes and David E. May, to date May 1, 1914; John Warren, to date May 14, 1914; William Shafer, to date May 15, 1914; Harry Shuttles, Slevi Strimpl, James Devitt, Robert H. Lee and John R. Flannelly, to date May 16, 1914, and Pvt. William Gilpin, to date April 20, 1914.

Announcement is made of the following promotions and reduction, Philippine Department:

To be sergeant: Corpl. Leo McMahon, to date April 1, 1914. Sergt. Fay Boardman is, at his own request, returned to the grade of first class private, to date April 1, 1914.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Sick leave four months to Col. Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav.,

now a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 8, Western D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave fifteen days, about May 17, 1914, is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Tate, 5th Cav. (May 15, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

Col. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, to take effect June 14, 1914, will then proceed to the United States for further orders. (May 14, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

First Sergt. Solomon W. Williams, Troop H, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list. (May 14, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Capt. Richard M. Thomas and 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 26, 1914, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A. (May 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Regtl. Coms. Sergt. William C. Cook, 2d Field Art., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 20, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Capt. George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (May 18, War D.)

Capt. Lesley J. McNair, Field Art., recently promoted from first lieutenant, 4th Field Art., with rank from April 19, 1914, is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. (May 18, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Denver, Colo., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the Field Artillery, Militia of Colorado, May 25 and 27, 1914. (May 15, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave one month and three days, to terminate not later than June 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Pelot, C.A.C. (May 15, E.D.)

Leave twenty-six days, not later than June 4, to 2d Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (May 9, Western D.)

Leave twenty days, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Hickok, C.A.C. (May 16, War D.)

Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., is transferred from the 71st Company to 151st and will join latter company upon expiration of his present leave. (May 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name: Capt. Richard H. Jordan from the 133d Co. to the 146th, Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell from the 146th Co. to the 133d. Captain Jordan will join the company to which transferred. Captain Cardwell, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will join company to which transferred. (May 14, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (May 20, War D.)

The promotion of 1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., to the grade of captain, with rank from April 19, 1914, is announced. He will remain on his present duty in command of the U.S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold. (May 20, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 7, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C. (May 20, War D.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Richard H. Somers, C.A.C. (May 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Kingman, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 127th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Galveston, for duty on his staff. (May 20, War D.)

Engr. William H. Mahoney, C.A.C., Fort Mills, P.I., will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (May 15, War D.)

Sergt. Ernest A. Higgins, 97th Co., C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of New York and will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (May 14, War D.)

Sergt. Dan J. Sweeney, 102d Co., C.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York and will report in person to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, Municipal Building, Chambers street, May 14, War D.

Par. 5, S.O. 101, War D., April 30, 1914, relating to Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Edward Collins, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

COL. D. L. HOWELL, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (April 27, Hawaiian D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Second Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., when his services can be spared will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with a company for a period of two months and fifteen days, and upon the expiration of this period will return to West Point, N.Y., and resume his duties at the U.S. Military Academy. (May 19, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

First Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 8th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (May 14, War D.)

First Sergt. James Ruane, Co. B, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list. (May 14, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

First Sergt. Maurice T. O'Connor, Co. F, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 14, War D.)

Regtl. Coms. Sergt. John Butterworth, 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (May 14, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty with the Disciplinary Battalion. (May 15, War D.)

Major James W. McAndrew, 14th Inf., from duty at Washington and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to join his battalion at that place and sail with it for station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (May 16, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., now at San Francisco, Cal., will join his regiment in the Southern Department. (May 16, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, with permission to leave the Department, about May 6, 1914, is granted Capt. David L. Stone, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (April 27, Hawaiian D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the May transport, is granted Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks. (April 27, Hawaiian D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. John S. Parke, Inf., from duty in Washington, May 16, 1914, to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for duty. (May 15, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Wilds P. Richardson, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank April 28, 1914, unassigned.

Lieut. Col. William F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank April 28, 1914, attached to 10th Inf.

Major Beaumont B. Buck, 13th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank April 28, 1914, unassigned.

Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 22d Inf., promoted to major, rank April 28, 1914, attached to 18th Inf.

Colonel Richardson will remain on his present duty. Lieutenant Colonel Buck will proceed to the United States for further orders.

Major Kobbé will join regiment to which assigned. (May 19, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Julian M. Cabell, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for duty. (May 16, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Major Allen Smith, jr., P.S., is extended one month. (May 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis E. Brady, P.S., from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his command in the Philippine Islands by the transport to sail from San Francisco about June 5, 1914. (May 16, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank April 26, 1914, assigned to 15th Cav.

Lieut. Col. William C. Brown, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank April 26, 1914, unassigned.

Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank April 26, 1914, unassigned.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., promoted to major, rank April 26, 1914, assigned to 6th Cav.

First Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav., promoted to captain, rank April 19, 1914, assigned to 3d Cav.

Colonel Morgan will join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Colonel Brown and Lieutenant Colonel Cameron will remain on duty at their present stations.

Captain Seane will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will join the troop. (May 18, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The following officers are relieved as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy: Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 11th Cav., Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John C. McDonnell, 11th Cav. (May 18, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., and Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., and Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aid. (May 14, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Q.M.C., Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C., and 2d Lieut. George W. Polhemus, 29th Inf., is appointed to meet for the purpose of investigating the handling facilities from the Governors Island ferryboats both at New York city and Governors Island and submit definite recommendations for their improvement so as to reduce as far as practicable the probability of accidents. (May 18, E.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave two months, about June 1, 1914, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Richard R. Steedman, retired. (May 19, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Major George D. Moore, 18th Inf., is transferred to the 20th Infantry and will join that regiment. (May 19, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENT.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, to take effect June 15, 1914. (May 14, War D.)

UNASSIGNED POSTS.

The following posts having been temporarily evacuated by troops, the President directs that the senior staff officer, not a chaplain or medical officer, stationed at each post shall whenever no line officer is on duty thereat exercise the functions of commanding officer of the post: Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (May 20, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

| Transport | Leave S.F. | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive Guam about | Arrive Manila about | Lay days at Manila |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Sherman | May 5 | May 13 | May 26 | June 1 | 16 |
| Logan | June 5 | June 13 | June 26 | July 2 | 18 |
| Sheridan | July 6 | July 14 | July 27 | Aug. 2 | 18 |
| Thomas | Aug. 5 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 26 | Sept. 1 | 14 |
| Logan | Sept. 5 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 26 | Oct. 2 | 18 |
| Sherman | Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 26 | Nov. 1 | 14 |
| Thomas | Nov. 5 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 26 | Dec. 2 | 18 |
| Logan | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 1 | 14 |

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

| Transport. | Leave Manila. | Arrive Nagasaki about | Arrive Honolulu about | Arrive S.F. about | Lay days at S.F. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Thomas | April 15 | April 20 | May 5 | May 13 | 23 |
| Sheridan | May 15 | May 20 | June 4 | June 12 | 23 |
| Sherman | June 15 | June 20 | July 5 | July 13 | 23 |
| Logan | July 15 | July 20 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 12 | 23 |
| Sheridan | Aug. 15 | Aug. 20 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 12 | 23 |
| Thomas | Sept. 15 | Sept. 20 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 | 23 |
| Logan | Oct. 15 | Oct. 20 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 12 | 23 |
| Sherman | Nov. 15 | Nov. 20 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | 23 |
| Thomas | Dec. 15 | Dec. 20 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 12 | 23 |
| Logan | Jan. 15 | Jan. 20 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 12 | 23 |

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 19, 1914.

Bishop Samson and Mrs. Samson are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley. Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Aldrich and Miss Meldrum, and for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, William R. Nichols, Francis P. Hardaway, Thomas Knox, Walter P. Boatwright, Paul H. Herman, James Totten, H. L. Pettus, W. H. Forbes. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell on Saturday gave a dinner for Miss Erskine, Lieut. William A. Cophorne and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark.

Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Herbert, of Providence, R.I., and for Mesdames George F. Adams, T. M. Merritt, H. L. Pettus, Richard I. McKenney, James Totten, Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, of New York, gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig have Lieutenant McCrone, of the U.S.S. Texas, Mrs. McCrone and Mrs. Ward, of Annapolis, as house guests. Misses Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly have returned from a visit to Fort Totten and Larchmont.

Lieut. John P. Smith left last week for Hopewell, Pa., to attend the funeral of his mother. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker on Friday gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Francis P. Hardaway. Mrs. James Reynolds returned to Washington on Sunday, after a week's visit to Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus. Mrs. Frederick Coleman, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, has gone to Atlantic City. Lieut. Edwin K. Smith spent the week-end in New York. Lieutenant McCrone, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCrone gave a dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig and Miss Ward.

Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Nones, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Capt. Arthur M. Whaley left on Sunday, via C. and O. R.R. for Vera Cruz. Lieut. Joseph R. Davis gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Egin, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Erskine and Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys.

Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, Miss Erskine and Lieut. William A. Cophorne. Mrs. Hunter, wife of Lieut. Donald H. Hunter, U.S.N., left Monday to visit her husband's relatives in Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart, Lieut. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner for Miss Meldrum, Miss Aldrich, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan and Samuel H. Tilghman.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus gave a club supper Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a large tea Friday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Irvine, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes served an ice, Mrs. William W. Rose served punch, and Mrs. Henry W. T. Egin poured tea. Mrs. Guy B. Lawrason, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is able to be out.

Mrs. William Peters and son, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall. Comdr. W. S. Whitted, U.S.N. who has just left the naval hospital, where he was desperately ill, is convalescing at the Chamberlin. His wife and daughter are with him.

Miss Aldrich, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, left for her home on Monday. A number of the post people went to Norfolk on Wednesday to see "Within the Law." Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter and Miss Frederick Coleman.

The body of Charles Miller, an Artilleryman who was drowned last week, was washed ashore here on Friday. He was given a military funeral on Saturday.

Much interest is taken in the tennis tournament, now going on among the officers of the post. On Sunday two games of baseball were played in the Fort before a large number of people. The 69th Company won a game from the 168th Company, score 8-2; 6th Company won from 166th Company, score 9-8.

Mrs. Toll, who has been at the Buxton Hospital, Newport News, for several weeks, has returned to the home here of her daughter, Mrs. Philip S. Gage.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 13, 1914.

Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller has left for Philadelphia, where she will make her headquarters until the return of Colonel Waller, who was ordered to Vera Cruz several weeks ago. Just before her departure a dinner was given in her honor by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason for Mesdames Lyman, Schwable, Huey, Myers, Willis, Mrs. E. R. Irwin, of Washington, D.C., Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Pay Insp. George Brown, jr. Mrs. Alfred O. Ede has returned to Vallejo and she and Lieutenant Ede have taken a house on Kentucky street while the Alert remains at the yard. Lieut. George S. Sweet has left for Point Loma, near San Diego, to superintend the installation of a thirty-five kilowatt radio set which has been found necessary owing to the immense amount of business from the ships in Pacific-Mexican waters that is now being handled by that plant.

Mrs. Carson, widow of Capt. T. G. Carson, 10th Cav., is house guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Miss Margaret Stoney, who is to become the bride of Lieut. Francis D. Pryor May 17, is being greatly fêted. Last week Miss Frances Mathieu gave a luncheon in her honor at which the guests were all young classmates of the bride-to-be. Mrs. Joseph Leroy Nielson, wife of Ensign Nielson, was guest of honor at a dinner given last week by Misses Lois and Rita Brown, at the St. Xavier, in San Francisco. Present: Mrs. Nielson, Mrs. Calvin Brown, Miss Lynda Bryan, Harry Dodge, Carlo Morbin, Lloyd Green and Thomas Hurley.

Miss Hattie Schultz, fiancée of Lieut. Richard T. Keiran, has returned to her home in San Francisco after a visit to Vallejo, where she was the guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Lieutenant Keiran is now under treatment in the hospital, but will soon be able to be out. Miss Patty Palmer, of San Francisco, was week-end guest of Mrs. Emily Cutts. Miss Dorothy Bennett has been named as sponsor for the oil tanker Kanawha, to be launched here early in July. This will be the first time that a ship built at Mare Island has ever been christened by the daughter of the yard's commandant.

Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose entertained the card club Monday night. Present: Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Stender, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. Lauren S. Willis and Civil Engr. Norman Smith. Mrs. Tom D. Barber who, with Lieutenant Barber, returned from the Orient on the last transport, is the guest of Mrs. James McE. Huey during the absence of both Lieutenant Barber and Captain McHuey in Mexico.

Orders received here yesterday for the construction of two oil tankers at a cost of \$76,000 each proved very welcome. They will be 165 feet long and 25 feet beam and are to be completed by Jan. 1, 1915.

Mare Island officials are also confident that this yard will build one of the battleships provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill if the proviso that one of them be constructed in a government navy yard is included when it finally passes. As the New York Yard has just laid the keel of the new battleship No. 39, she will be unable to undertake any new construction work for at least two years. An expenditure of \$75,000 only would be needed here to lengthen the present ways and equip the station for the work.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo, with the crew of fifty wireless men from Mare Island aboard, sailed from San Francisco last Thursday for Alaska, where the next five months will be spent in overhauling the Navy radio stations. Radio Expert George E. Hanscome will be in charge of the work.

Word has been received here of the sale of the old prison ship Manila, one of the vessels captured during the war with Spain, to J. W. Strong, of New Orleans, for \$7,019.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., May 18, 1914.

The departure of Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, from Fort Du Pont, was the motif for a number of delightful social affairs. Colonel Harmon was, before his retirement, commander of these defenses and sincerest wishes from many friends follow both him and Mrs. Harmon. On April 28 a reception and hop was given as a farewell to Col. and Mrs. Harmon in the Du Pont gymnasium, the hop committee being Capt. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. F. W. Clark and Lieut. B. S. Du Bois. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 13th Band. Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy received with Col. and Mrs. Harmon. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Capt. W. H. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. P. U. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Lieutenants Keene, Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald, of Du Pont, Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott, Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reybold, of Delaware City. On Tuesday Mrs. P. U. Kieffer gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Harmon and for Mrs. J. P. Tracy, Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, of Du Pont, Mrs. W. R. Bell, Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott. Officers and ladies of the Du Pont garrison were at the train on Wednesday to wish Col. and Mrs. Harmon good-bye. The band assisted in giving them a truly military send-off.

Lieut. M. S. Keene and his sister, Miss Keene, entertained the auction club Tuesday. Prizes went to Mrs. F. W. Clark and Capt. L. S. Edwards. Present: Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. U. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Lieut. R. S. Oberly, of Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reybold, Mrs. Charles Jefferson, Delaware City. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, at Reybold. Mrs. Scott gave a dinner in their honor, guests from Du Pont including Major and Mrs. Tracy and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards. Colonel Hunter was for four years in command of these defenses and is most pleasantly remembered here.

The General Howe made a special trip to accommodate those who wished to see the circus in Wilmington on Saturday. Going up were Col. and Mrs. F. A. Edwards, Capt. L. S. Edwards, Dixie and Gordon Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Louise Clark, Capt. W. H. Menges and son, Bill, Lieut. and Mrs. P. U. Kieffer, Dixie Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds, Jack Reynolds, Lieutenants Oberly, Du Bois and Hochwald, from Du Pont, Capt. A. M. Mason, Robert and Betty Mason, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, "Bridge" and "Patsy" Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott. Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott at the Wilmington Country Club on Friday. The afternoon was passed with golf and following dinner the evening was taken up with dancing.

Lieut. R. R. Welshimer has arrived at Du Pont from the Philippines and joined the 124th Company, which he will command until the return of Capt. L. S. Ryan. Mrs. Welshimer will join her husband later. Dr. George C. Kieffer, of Philadelphia, was recent guest of his brother, Lieut. P. U. Kieffer, and Mrs. Kieffer, at Du Pont. Mr. and Mrs. Zuffelt, of Sheboygan, Wis., have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Mason.

Mrs. James Thompson and Miss Hilda Thompson, of Leomonte, Pa., spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Thomas-Stable at Mott. Mrs. E. C. Reybold has returned to Delaware City after three months spent with her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge, and Lieutenant Ashbridge at Fort Monroe. Mrs. E. P. Tignor has joined her husband, Dr. Tignor, at Du Pont. Mrs. Charles Williams has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after a stay with her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Ford, and Lieutenant Ford.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., May 11, 1914.

A delightful little dinner was given by Chaplain and Mrs. Newsom May 2 for Capt. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Farrow.

Last Sunday morning the 39th and 170th Companies, C.A.C., received orders from Brownsville, Texas. They left that evening in command of Captain Taylor. Other officers were Captain Geere, Lieutenants Pepin, Cullen, Cunningham and Smith. Lieut. E. J. Farrow, M.R.C., accompanied the troops with two corps men, ambulance and field hospital equipment. Mrs. Farrow and little daughter and Mrs. Smith and small son went as far as Mobile with their husbands. Mrs. Smith remained in Mobile to visit relatives and Mrs. Farrow returned to the fort Monday.

Mrs. Cullen left Thursday for Washington, D.C., to visit her parents. Mrs. Cunningham is visiting Mrs. Farrow until Monday, when she will leave for Brownsville, Texas. Mrs. Cunningham was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Sunday. Mrs. Pepin and Mrs. Cunningham were dinner guests of Mrs. Farrow Sunday. Later they were joined by Chaplain Newsom and Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, when Mrs. Cunningham entertained them by her delightful singing.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 18, 1914.

A delightful bridge party was given Tuesday at the home of Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl by the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Bridge was played from sixteen tables and the proceeds will be used to buy a bronze tablet, to be placed on the old stone wall at Fort Leavenworth, which the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter have preserved through the efforts of Congressman D. R. Anthony, jr. Among those receiving prizes were Mrs. Wait C. Johnson and Mrs. William M. Wallace. Other guests there were Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. J. G. Hannah and Mrs. Robert Howell, jr.

Mrs. J. S. Turrill, guest of Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr., left Monday to visit relatives in Boston. Mrs. R. G. Peck on Wednesday gave a bridge party in honor of Mesdames William N. Hughes, James D. Taylor and James B. Allison. Mrs. W. N. Bispham received a bad break in her wrist Tuesday, when, while riding, she was thrown from her horse, which became frightened by a dog while clearing a ditch.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, of the Military Prison, had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. J. R. Keane, Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of the city, gave a dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke, Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure, Mrs. Ella Koch, of Fort Riley, Mr. D. R. Anthony, jr., and Mrs. E. A. Kelly. Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson on Thursday gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. James B. Allison, and for Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, William P. Burnham, Preston Brown, Willard A. Holbrook, C. Lysinger and A. T. Ovenshine. Mr. E. A. Kelly, of the National Bank, has left for an indefinite stay in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mrs. James B. Allison, of Galveston, Texas, is the guest of Mrs. Alexander T. Ovenshine. Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley, Kas., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure. Mrs. John M. Fulmer is entertaining as her house guests Mrs. William N. Hughes and Mrs. James D. Taylor, of Galveston. Mrs. Eugene J. Ely left Wednesday to join Lieutenant Ely in Walsenburg, Colo., where Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham has joined her husband, Lieutenant Cunningham, 5th Cavalry.

Miss Josephine and Miss Dorothea O'Keefe are week-end

guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Helmers, in Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller on May 17 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his enlistment. When a youth of sixteen years he was mustered into the Army as a private in the 8th Illinois Cavalry. With a brother who joined the regiment, he left the freshman class of the Rockport, Ill., High School; after the war, he returned to Rockport, finishing the high school in 1869, and shortly after entered West Point. After his graduation, Colonel Fuller joined the 8th Cavalry, three years later joined the 7th Cavalry, where he served until ten years ago, when heart trouble, caused by service in Cuba, forced him to retire and he went on recruiting duty in South Carolina. Eight years ago he was sent here to take charge of the library at the Service Schools. A team of soldiers at the post defeated the Signal Corps, Saturday afternoon, by 9 to 8.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 18, 1914.

Among those who were confirmed at Trinity Church on Sunday, May 10, was Miss Winifred Martin, daughter of Major and Mrs. Martin, of this regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Nixon gave a dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss O'Brien and Lieutenants Noland and Fehé. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards recently gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. McCoy and Capt. and Mrs. Partello. The Ladies' Auction Club met with Miss Winifred Martin on Tuesday. Mrs. Twyman entertained the Five Hundred Club Thursday, Mrs. Rutherford being the prize-winner.

Captain Wade, recently transferred from the 30th to the 5th Infantry, and his wife and small son arrived Monday and have moved into quarters No. 40. Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, of Washington, D.C., spent several days in the post last week as guest of Major and Mrs. Stevens, en route to her summer home in Canada. Major and Mrs. Stevens also have as their house guest Mrs. Searle Barclay, of New York city. Mrs. Hopson and little son, "Billy," left Friday for Montreal, where they were to sail the following day for Mrs. Hopson's home in England. Lieutenant Hopson accompanied them as far as Montreal. Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Rogers went to Albany Tuesday, met Mr. Rogers and motored back in the Rogers' new car, Captain Stewart joining them at Glens Falls Wednesday night and accompanying them the rest of the way. Dr. Haig has left for temporary duty at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

Nine members of the band enjoyed a little excursion and trip of inspection to Clinton Prison Wednesday. They were handsomely entertained by the officials of the institution and a concert by the prison orchestra was given for their benefit. While riding on Tuesday morning Colonel Faison had a small bone in his knee broken when his horse slipped and fell on him. Although the injury is not serious, he is confined to his quarters.

Before two immense audiences Friday night and Saturday afternoon "Fi Fi of the Toy Shop" was presented at the Plattsburg Theater. Although an amateur performance, it was in every sense a tremendous success, both as to performance and as to financial result. The proceeds will be used for the establishment of a children's playground in Plattsburg. Those from the post taking part were Miss Winifred Martin, as the laughing doll; Peggy Edwards, as a fairy; Peter Stewart, as a jumping-jack; and Oliver Edwards, as an owl. Miss Cahill, daughter of Sergeant Cahill, was a bridesmaid and danced most gracefully a fancy dance.

The first of a series of athletic meets, held Saturday on the parade ground, was enjoyed by a large crowd. The contests were splendid tests of the skill and endurance of those participating. The program follows: Field wagon contest, 100-yard dash, tug of war, machine-gun contest, shoe race, relay race, carrying wounded contest, signal competition, saddle and equipment race, centipede race, 100-yard finals, and tug of war finals.

On Saturday night a special boat, leaving at 6:30, carried many of the officers and enlisted men as well as a number of civilians to the smoker and entertainment at Fort Ethan Allen, given by the men of the 2d Cavalry. The merry-makers returned about midnight on another special boat. On Sunday the 2d Cavalry baseball team, with a large following from that side of the lake, came over to play the 15th Infantry team on the post diamond. A crowd, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 people, witnessed and enjoyed the game. The Infantry team had so far the best of it that interest lagged before the game was near its end, the final score being 13 to 7, in favor of the 5th.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 20, 1914.

Captain Fisher has returned from temporary duty in New York in connection with the state militia. Major Young has his mother visiting his home. The Misses Walter, of Westchester, Pa., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, and a pretty tea was given in their honor by their hostess May 19.

Mrs. Yates entertained the Afternoon Card Club May 15, when highest scores were made by Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Colvin. Mrs. D. D. Bronson, of Hartford, Conn., has been visiting her brother, Captain Crawford, en route to Washington, to attend the wedding of Miss Edson. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton had dinner Thursday before the hop for Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Bronson, of Hartford, Conn. Col. and Mrs. Dickson gave a dinner-dance at the Brick House Saturday for twenty-six guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Barroll, Major and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, of New York; Miss Whitmore, of New York; Mrs. Higgins, of California; Mr. Tracy Dickson, of Governors Island; Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Yerkes, Lieut. and Mesdames Harmon, Bane, Partridge and Walker, Captain Smith and Lieutenants Doniat, Hobbey and Pendleton. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers. Major Heiner has spent the week on the post inspecting and has been the guest of Colonel Barroll.

An informal hop was held at the gymnasium Thursday evening, when it was prettily decorated with flags and bunting. The orchestra from Fort Hamilton played good selections of dance music until midnight. On May 26 another hop will be given in the gymnasium by the officers and ladies of the post, for which a large number of invitations have been issued. A pretty dinner was given May 18 by Major and Mrs. Hawkins for Major and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Higgins, Capt. and Mrs. Tasker and Captain Smith.

Mrs. Higgins, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Young, leaves Monday for her home in California. Mrs. Shepard and Miss Shepard spent a part of this week at Governors Island with Mrs. Bradley.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., May 16, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wiecezorek and Lieutenant Easterday May 6. On May 7 the bowling party was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Frank. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Wiecezorek, Major and Mrs. Willie, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Miss Willie, Dr. Hereford and Lieutenants Richards, Easterday and Young.

The Blaney Feature Film Company, from Tampa, are taking pictures on the south end of the island. The title of the film is to be "Across the Pacific," with the storming by Filipinos of a block house, supposed to be located in the Philippines and defended by American soldiers. The greater part of both of our companies are engaged in the warfare and the performances have provided many amusing hours for the entire garrison.

Major and Mrs. Willie had dinner on the spacious porch of their quarters Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Wiecezorek, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Lieutenant Richards and Miss Willie. The bowling parties have been abandoned for the summer.

The 11th Company gave a smoker Thursday night. Some of the moving picture actors entertained with speeches and songs and made it a very enjoyable affair.

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ton, D.C.

There seems to be a general misapprehension relative to the character of the slides at Panama. The popular idea appears to be that they are all of one kind, but such is not the case. Those who have studied these peculiar earth movements note two distinct types. One is a true slide; that is, a large mass of soil sliding from a hard rock surface in glacial action toward the cut, and no means have been found of overcoming this sort of slide except by clearing it out as it slides in, and to do so until the sliding soil reaches an angle flat enough to stand. The other kind of slide is caused by the great weight of soil on the banks of the cut weighing down and squeezing out the soft underlying strata, which ooze out on to the bed of the cut and allow the bank to settle. The bank in settling breaks loose from the land farther back and then acquires a lateral movement toward the cut. To prevent further slides of this kind hundreds of laborers and a large amount of machinery are employed in removing the rock and soil from the tops of the banks in order to reduce the weight and prevent further slides. Another erroneous idea about the canal is that the Pacific Ocean is higher than the Atlantic. The mean sea level is the same in both, the difference being wholly in the tides. The average tide on the Pacific side is twenty

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feet; that on the Atlantic is only twenty-six inches. The
exceedingly high tide on the Pacific side is supposed to
be due to peculiarities in the formation of the Gulf of
Panama, into which the Mexican and South Pacific
currents flow.

The 1st Battalion of the 14th Infantry is under orders
to sail for Alaska not earlier than June 25. Of course
this order, like all other orders, is subject to revocation
if developments in Mexico should make it necessary. The
battalion has been recruited up to war strength, and as
the result there will be about as many troops in the
territory as there are now with the 30th Infantry at its
present strength. If the 1st Battalion is sent to Alaska,
Company D will be stationed at Fort St. Michael's and
Fort Davis; Company B at Fort Gibbon; Companies A
and C at Forts Seward and Liscum. It has not yet been
decided where the 30th Infantry will be stationed upon
being relieved from duty in Alaska, but it will probably
be sent to the Mexican border. This, of course, will
depend largely upon the developments in Mexico. In the
event that peace should be restored in Mexico the 30th
Infantry might be sent to the Presidio or some other
Pacific coast station, so as to give it an opportunity to
participate in the San Francisco Exposition.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed by both Dem-
ocrats and Republicans at the Capitol at the renomi-
nation of Senator Chamberlain by the Democratic party of
Oregon. Senator Chamberlain, as far as military legis-
lation goes, is a progressive of the most pronounced type.
He has never attempted to use his position as chairman
of the Senate Military Committee to secure any appro-
priations for his state, but has always favored measures
which in his opinion would increase the efficiency of
the Army. While he has scanned appropriations very
closely, he has not permitted his advocacy of economy
to go to that point at which the actual needs of the Army
are not provided for by Congress. Senator Chamberlain
is a close student of the question of national defense, and
favors any legislation which prepares the country for war.

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THE NAVY PLUCKING BOARD.

As the result of the consideration of the Rust and
Potts bills the Navy Personnel law may be amended so
as to abolish the plucking board. The House Commit-
tee on Naval Affairs, after reviewing the testimony
at length, has voted to report the bill restoring Capt.
Armistead Rust to the active list of the Navy as a cap-
tain, and the same action will shortly be taken on a
similar bill for Capt. Templin P. Potts. Captain Potts's
bill has already passed the Senate, and with Captain
Rust's bill will be brought up in the House for considera-
tion. The members of the committee are convinced that
the system under which the plucking board retires offi-
cers is not a just one. Several of the most influential
members interpret the testimony as showing that pluck-
ing boards have not dealt justly in selecting officers and
they insist that some new method of eliminating officers
should be provided for in the law, if the board is not
entirely abolished. One plan that has been suggested is
for the marking of officers on a graded scale so that the
officers with the lowest general average will be elim-
inated. This, it is plain, will do away with the charges
of favoritism and promote a better feeling in the Navy.
Several bills are being prepared by members of the com-
mittee which will shortly be introduced, with a view to
bringing the subject up in committee.

Representative Britten on May 22 introduced a bill
to amend the Naval Personnel Act of March 3, 1899,
by striking out all of Sec. 9 following the words "on or
about the first day of June," and preceding the word
"provided," and insert the following: "Review the serv-
ice and medical records on file in the Navy Department
of the ten lowest in efficiency in the grade of captain,
the eight lowest in efficiency in the grade of commander,
the eight lowest in efficiency in the grade of lieutenant
commander and the four lowest in efficiency in the grade
of lieutenant and from them select a sufficient number
of the least efficient officers as shown by the records
from the before-mentioned grades, as constituted on the
30th day of June of that year, to cause the average
vacancies enumerated in Sec. 8 of this act; the findings
to be transmitted to the President as soon as practicable
after the first day of July, with an official record to be
kept on file in the Department showing that the selec-
tions were based solely on the service and medical rec-
ords of the officers selected for retirement, and were
taken from the list included in the records examined,
such records being carried out in detail by the Depart-
ment, and having been placed on file in the Department
on the first day of January and the first day of July of
each year of the officer's service."

Congressman Britten is a member of the sub-commit-
tee which has in charge various bills for reinstatement
of officers who have been previously plucked out of the
Service, and whose friends feel that a rank injustice
has been done them by the method employed for their re-
tirement, and it is on account of the evidence submitted
in connection with the Captain Rust and Captain
Potts cases that Mr. Britten has been convinced of the
necessity of a new system for the performance of this
most delicate function. He believes that his bill if
enacted will remove from the present system of retire-
ment all chances of elimination by discrimination, and
compel the Secretary of the Navy to select for retirement
those officers whose general average ratings in the Navy
Department are the lowest in their particular grades.

Mr. Britten does not desire to criticize previous pluck-
ing boards, but says that they were composed simply of
human beings who have very naturally allowed their
personal feelings for certain officers to dictate to their
consciences when considering so grave a matter as the
final retirement from the Service of an officer after giv-
ing years of activity and love to the Navy. Mr. Britten
says: "Plucking boards in the past have kept no records
whatever of their proceedings nor their reasons for
selecting officers for retirement and the evidence before
our committee has shown conclusively that but a very
small percentage of the records and reports of officers
have ever been considered by the plucking board, but,
that on the contrary, they are governed very largely by
their personal knowledge (or lack of knowledge) of the
personnel of the Navy."

"It is quite singular to observe that in a large ma-
jority of the pluckings, the retired officer has never served
with nor come in contact with a single member of the
board, and the plucking in these instances must either
be from the general reports on file in the Department or
else the officer is plucked on the mere say-so of some
friend or brother officer of a member of the board, and
my committee was led to believe that the latter system
is usually employed owing to the little consideration
given to the reports which are made up of many dozens
of pages signed by various commanding officers under
whom the officer in question has served from time to

time, and no attempt has ever been made by the Navy Department to carry out in figures the exact standing or percentage of any officer in the Service, so that it stands to reason that the plucking board must be guided very largely by a personal knowledge of the entire 768 officers, which is practically impossible since it charges the memory with a period covering from ten to twenty years, and the further fact that the members of the plucking board do not know all of the officers personally and are therefore guided largely by hearsay.

"Admiral Dewey, President of the General Navy Board, told me last Wednesday that the present system of retirement was a most disagreeable one and should be improved, and that the Plucking Board is now each year retiring able and efficient officers capable of giving the country many years more of valuable service, but that this duty is imposed upon them by law and can only be remedied by an act of Congress.

"Secretary Daniels has just appointed Rear Admirals Southerland, Knight, McLean, Caperton and Reynolds to compose the Plucking Board for this year, and it is their duty to select for retirement fifteen officers now in the Navy between the ranks of lieutenant and captain, and many an officer will remain on the anxious seat until after July 1, when the findings of the board are announced.

"I have written Secretary Daniels suggesting that a system of keeping all records as provided for in his bill along the lines of merit and efficiency as prescribed by the general civil service laws should be carried into effect in the Navy Department, and that the Plucking Board be given to understand that the records and markings are of greater value in establishing the fitness of our officers than the mere general opinion of their value as fighting men."

ARMY WORK IN COLORADO.

When all other means for maintaining order and enforcing law fail, use the Army. That this is the policy that the country has always been forced to follow is again illustrated by the strike situation in Colorado. The police and the National Guard of that state having failed, the state was compelled to appeal to the Federal Government and the Army now has the situation well in hand. With its appearance rioting ceased, as we have previously pointed out.

One of the most striking features of the situation is that the acknowledged enemies and most bitter and uncompromising critics of the Army, such as the radical and socialistic labor unions, are now demanding the retention of the troops in Colorado. Even Adjutant Gen. John Chase, of Colorado, seems ready to welcome the Army in an emergency, in spite of the frivolous and hostile attitude toward the Regular Service that has frequently been shown in the bulletins issued from his office. The following from a recent Colorado A.G. bulletin is an example:

"Should a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Chamberlain become a law, the attendance at West Point is going materially to be increased. The President is going to be given power to appoint ten from schools having Regular Army officers as instructors. Our experience with this brand of kids is that they think they know all what is about the military game, so what's the use of West Point, but you never can tell by the bunk they throw and maybe a little judicious hazing would bring them to their senses, but please Mr. War Department don't wish any of them off on us."

The bulletins have shown an evident intention to belittle the Army, and they represent the trained officers and men of the Regular Establishment as inferior to the organized Militia, in a way calculated to prejudice the Guard against the Army. Surely the developments in Colorado ought to convince thinking people that a National Guard officer who refuses to follow the lead of the experienced and trained officers of the Army is not serving the best interests of his state. In other states where officers of the Guard have taken advice and instruction in military training from the Army the organized Militia have been able to handle strike situations without the assistance of Federal troops. Colorado is the only state in recent years that has called upon the Army for assistance, and it is her Adjutant General that has assumed to have superior military knowledge to Army officers of long service and training.

None the less striking is the object lesson for the radical labor unions which is presented by the recent developments in Colorado. The Army is now protecting the very men that through the exercise of political influence have been seeking to destroy it. Notorious have been the efforts of the labor unions promoting the Colorado strike to boycott the Army, which instead of being an instrument to oppress laboring men is being used to protect them from extermination.

One example of how the U.S. troops on duty in Colorado to quell disorder have won the respect of the miners is the action May 18 of the policy committee of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, requesting co-operation in a demand upon President Wilson that he maintain Federal troops in Colorado and close down mines where there is any controversy. The committee sent a telegram to the secretaries of the twenty-nine districts of the union and its international officers. The telegram said: "If the Militia returns to the field, further massacres of our men, women and children are certain to follow."

Federal military rule has given the southern Colorado coal fields the most orderly period of their history.

Records in the local courts show that since the arrival of the U.S. troops the amount of crime and disorder has been far below the average. Not one homicide has been reported in Las Animas county during the period of military occupation. Las Animas and Huerfano counties have in the past been fruitful of killings and brawls.

While large numbers of arms have been surrendered by miners and others to the U.S. troops, it is certain that a great many have been concealed in the coal strike districts. Officers in authority, however, made it plain that no search for concealed arms will be made without further orders from the War Department. The disarmament proceedings are at an end so far as measures authorized by orders already received are concerned.

Representative Keating, of Colorado, conferred with President Wilson May 18 concerning conditions in the strike district of his state. Although the President had advised Governor Ammons that Federal troops would not be allowed to remain indefinitely in the strike sections, Mr. Keating said the President was not disposed to withdraw the government forces immediately, and is willing to do everything within reason for the preservation of peace in the coal region.

Mr. Keating expressed doubt as to the ability of the state Militia to maintain order in the strike districts after the withdrawal of Federal troops unless mine owners consented to the mediation of disputed questions.

President Wilson in a telegram to Governor Ammons on May 16 said:

"Am disturbed to hear of the probability of the adjournment of your Legislature and feel bound to remind you that my constitutional obligations with regard to the maintenance of order in Colorado are not to be indefinitely continued by the inaction of the State Legislature. The Federal forces are there only until the state of Colorado has time and opportunity to resume complete sovereignty and control in the matter.

I cannot conceive that the state is willing to forego her sovereignty or to throw herself entirely upon the Government of the United States, and I am quite clear that it has no constitutional right to do so when it is within the power of her Legislature to take effective action.

USING NAVY VESSELS AS FREIGHTERS.

If the Navy Department should be authorized by Congress to establish a mail, passenger and freight service to South American ports with vessels of the U.S. Navy, Secretary of the Navy Daniels hopes that the question of the ships to be used, the ports to be made, the schedules, etc., will be left to the discretion of the Navy. The Secretary considers it best to inaugurate the business by establishing a fast line from Panama to Valparaiso, and utilize for the purpose the Columbia, Minneapolis, Salem and Chester. Other warships that could later be used in this commercial service would be the St. Louis, Charleston, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Rainbow, Ancon, Cristobal, Hector, Mars, Vulcan, Cyclops, Neptune and Nanshan. The cruisers are suitable for carrying only a few passengers, about fifteen or twenty each, and while they could not be fitted up for freight carrying without impairing their fighting value they could carry the mails and express freight and parcels to the extent of 150 tons each. The Buffalo, Rainbow, Ancon and Cristobal could carry about a score of passengers and several thousand tons of freight each, and the colliers could carry from 6,500 to 12,500 tons of freight. The cost of changes in all the warships regarded as probable carriers in this service would be small, the total for all combined not being more than \$32,000. When it is considered, the Secretary argues, that the men will be enlisted men in the Navy, and available for service with the Navy in time of war, the actual total additional expense for personnel for fourteen ships would be only \$151,244. Retired officers or officers on the reserve list, if one should be created, would, Mr. Daniels believes, be employed on this service as soon as practicable, and under such conditions the expense involved in the pay and subsistence of officers as given should be reduced by three-fourths. For a beginning the Secretary would limit the sailings of a freight or passenger ship from New York or New Orleans to Valparaiso and intermediate ports to one a month. As the business developed the sailings could be increased. The navy yards at New Orleans and New York could be used for dock and terminal facilities. The fast cruisers could be used for a fast mail line between Panama and Valparaiso, with weekly sailings from Panama. The cost of maintaining this fast cruiser mail line might seem to be excessive at first glance, but when taken into consideration with the freighters the cost, in the opinion of the Secretary, is not so great. The freighters would begin to pay for themselves at once by taking coal and oil, for which there is great demand, and returning with general freight. In outlining his plans in an interview in the New York Sun Secretary Daniels amplified the statements that have appeared in our columns previously about the purposes of the scheme. He sees in it two large advantages for the United States: one, the developing of a large trade with South America which is not practicable for private vessels under the United States flag; second, the gradual building up of a large auxiliary fleet which would be necessary in time of war, and which could thus be kept up in time of peace without any cost to the Government, as it would pay for itself after having once been firmly established. If the development of the service warranted, the cruisers used in this service would be gradually replaced by auxiliary vessels vastly more suitable and economical for the service itself as well as for the use of the Navy in time of war. The approximate cost of

maintenance of the ships of the lines proposed for beginning the service would be about \$221,660 a year. "In approving the establishment of this service I believe the personnel of all vessels engaged in it should be naval officers and enlisted men of the Navy," said Mr. Daniels, "and it will be necessary to increase the number of men at present allowed by law by the number of men required for this service."

Secretary of War Garrison in a brief note endorsed Senator Chamberlain's resolution (S.J. Res. 146) authorizing the President to raise the organization of the Regular Army in case of need to its prescribed statutory maximum strength. In his communication the Secretary declares the resolution is in accord with his views as to the proper action during "imminence of war and other grave national emergency." The resolution merely authorizes the President to do that which he would naturally do in the event of war before Congress has made a formal declaration; that is, to bring the Army up to the limit authorized by statute. As a precautionary measure the resolution should be passed immediately and the President should take steps to recruit the Army up to its war strength. The resolution makes consistent the law of 1901, fixing the war strength of the Army. That law fixes the strength of the companies of Infantry at 150, troops of Cavalry at 100, etc. Yet it specifies that the total strength of the line of the Army shall not exceed 100,000, when, as a matter of fact, if the several units were recruited up to the strength provided by the act there would be about 113,000 men in the Army. Senator Chamberlain's resolution simply removes the 100,000 limit and makes the total the sum of the various units. In the event of war the National Guard would be authorized to enlist up to war strength, but the Regular Army will not be unless the Chamberlain resolution is passed.

Either Carranza or Villa will be eliminated before the Constitutionalist army reaches Mexico City, if it does, is the prediction made by those who are acquainted with the internal affairs of the Constitutionals. The two leaders are jealous of each other's prominence and no confidence is placed in their professions of friendship. The situation is aggravated by the friendship which our State Department is showing for Villa. The leaders who are with Carranza are convinced that the United States intends to place Villa at the head of affairs if able to do away with Huerta. This they will never permit, if they can help it, because they realize that with Villa's ascendancy his friends will dominate Mexico and they will be retired to private life, if they are not arrested and thrown into prison. Naturally, Villa has no intention of allowing Carranza to assume control of Mexico in the event of the success of the Constitutionalist army. Villa believes that he is the real leader of the Constitutionals' cause and that the success of the army is entirely due to his personal efforts. No one that is acquainted with him imagines for a moment that he will permit Carranza to reap the fruits of success when he regards himself as the entire army.

A retired officer of the Army telegraphing from the Pacific coast says: "If our troops are to remain in Vera Cruz until matters are satisfactorily adjusted they will remain for some time. Therefore, cannot you urge that these troops should be sufficiently reinforced to move out to healthy high ground. It is no more invasion to send 20,000 than it is to send 5,000 men or to go seventy miles inland than it is to go seven miles." There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this suggestion. The fact is that one thing the General Staff of the Army apparently left out of their calculations was the ignorant civilian interference with their plans which they have encountered. The imprisonment of our troops in Vera Cruz was not in their calculations. The plan they have had in contemplation for several years, in the event of a descent upon Mexico from Vera Cruz, was a rapid march into the interior for some fifty miles to reach the plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, where a camp could be established in a position which would secure the comfort of its occupants. The climatic and sanitary conditions on this inland plateau are ideal, and with wireless telegraphy constant communication could have been maintained with Vera Cruz and the fleet stationed there. Having reached the conclusion that we were called upon to assume "the white man's burden" in the regeneration of Mexico, every consideration of prudence and effective policy required that we should make a prompt advance upon the City of Mexico. From there we should have been able to dictate conditions to the various factions into which the Mexican people are divided. We could have infused into these conditions all the altruism desired, and we should have been in a far better condition than we are now to give practical illustration of the form of good-will toward Mexico which finds expression in a forcible intermeddling in the internal administration of that republic.

The Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 16508, appropriating \$6,368,932 for the Army, was passed by the Senate May 22 without amendment. It passed the House May 21 and will be signed by the President in a few days.

The graduates of the Army Medical School, whose names appear on page 1219, will probably be ordered to Texas as soon as commissioned. Some of them may go to Vera Cruz.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The principal events in the Mexican situation during the past week may be summed up as follows: General Huerta's forces blew up a bridge twenty-eight miles from Vera Cruz, cutting the road to Mexico City. Fleeing Federals tore up the railroad, delaying Villa's advance to Ramon Arizpe, six miles north of Saltillo. Zapata, leader of several thousand murderous outlaws, is within easy striking distance of Mexico City. General Villa, after a four hour battle, drove 5,000 Federals out of Paredon. Villa captured 800 prisoners, several machine guns and much ammunition. Constitutionalists under Gen. Alberto Torres advanced on San Luis Potosi and fought their way into the main plaza of the city. Mexican Federals on May 21 were reported to have evacuated Saltillo. Villa's forces under Gens. Raul Madero and Felipe Angeles, it was said, occupied the city. Huerta withdrew his troops from Puebla and the town fell into the hands of the rebels. The Federals evacuated Panuco also. The Puebla forces, it was said, would join General Navarrete's troops in front of the American lines. Rebel troops under General Gonzalez seized the steamship Yucatan, effected a landing forty miles north of Vera Cruz and began a march toward Mexico City. The mediation conference began at Niagara Falls early this week. The Mexican delegates promptly accepted the principle of the proposals advanced by the mediators, which, it was understood, provide for a provisional government pending a constitutional election, with the leader of any military faction ineligible for the Presidency. Constitutionalists have prepared to send a representative to Niagara Falls to inform the mediators of Carranza's purposes, without, however, committing him to any pacification scheme that might be proposed. Despite the statements that have appeared from time to time about "Huerta tottering, and about to flee to a foreign country," he is still holding the fort, and probably will until the last.

OUR ARMY IN VERA CRUZ.

It is hoped that the modest sum of \$50,000 asked by the War Department May 15 in a deficiency appropriation estimate sent to Congress for the Medical Department "to meet emergency conditions now existing and likely to arise in the near future" will be promptly appropriated. Secretary Garrison in his letter of transmittal says the deficiency appropriation "is required by the Medical Department of the Army to cover extraordinary expenditures incidental to the occupation of Vera Cruz and to the mobilization of troops for foreign service, chiefly for the purchase of perishable articles, such as rubber goods, anesthetics and numerous kinds of drugs which cannot economically be kept in stock in quantity, and of additional stock of surgical dressings, quinine, etc., to meet emergency conditions now existing or likely to arise in the near future."

The sanitary reforms started in Vera Cruz since the American occupation, and now under the direction of officers of the Army, have already worked wonders. Breeding spots of disease have been cleaned out, the use of screens in protecting eatables of various kinds has been put into use, large quantities of disinfectants have been used indoors and out wherever necessary, streets kept clean, and all the details necessary for keeping Vera Cruz clean and healthy are carried out. Compulsory vaccination of all inhabitants is also one of the important reforms.

Repairs to buildings damaged by the fire of guns from some of the warships are also well under way by Mexican laborers. The cost of these repairs will be met out of Mexican revenues now being collected and administered under General Funston.

El Imparcial, published in Mexico City, in its issue of May 16 announced among other things that half of the troops under General Funston at Vera Cruz had died from the heat and the other half were unfit for duty. El Imparcial may later record a lively rally and resurrection among General Funston's supposed dead troops if they happen to exchange civilities with Mexicans on the firing line. The recuperative powers of the Americans will then be realized as astonishing.

Mexican citizens, as we predicted, have been inoculated with the baseball craze by the Americans, and the game promises to be as big an attraction as the historic bull fights. In a game at Vera Cruz May 17 an immense crowd attended. The game was between teams of the 4th U.S. Infantry and Company E, U.S. Engineers. It was a good contest and the infantrymen won by a score of 7 to 2. Later in the day the team from the 4th U.S. Infantry beat the Vera Cruzanos, a local team, by a score of 4 to 0. Fallman, Inf., made a two bagger.

The two horses belonging to Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, 28th U.S. Inf., at Vera Cruz, Mexico, which Pvt. Samuel Parks took with him when he disappeared from Vera Cruz and went into the Mexican lines, were returned by the Mexican commander at Soledad May 19. The Mexican soldier who received orders to deliver them to General Funston gave no information concerning Private Parks. The horses were jaded and showed that they had received neither care nor attention from the Mexicans. An affidavit made by A. W. Bland at Key West, Fla., on May 16, and now at the War Department, states he was told by a reliable man who saw the body of Parks after the execution that Parks was shot and his body burned.

Brigadier General Funston reported officially on May 17 that General Navarrete is said to have about 3,000 men concentrated outside of Vera Cruz. General Funston also reported the same day to the War Department the destruction of the San Francisco bridge across the Antigua River, on the Inter-oceanic Railway, between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. The bridge is twenty-eight miles north of Vera Cruz.

The Army transport Saltillo sailed from Vera Cruz May 18 for Galveston carrying Capt. Alden F. Brewster, 4th U.S. Field Art., who is suffering from neurasthenia, twenty-six time expired soldiers, three stowaways and several newspaper correspondents.

Lieut. G. E. Arnemann, 28th U.S. Inf., has been detailed as an aerial observer.

LOCATION OF SHIPS IN MEXICAN WATERS.

Following was the location of ships in Mexican waters May 20:

At Vera Cruz: Florida, Utah, Wyoming, Arkansas, Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Louisiana, North Dakota, Mississippi, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New York, Salem, Sacramento (en route), Prairie, Hancock, San Francisco, Nashville, Eagle, Vestal, Culgoa, Ontario, Sonoma, Patapasco, Patuxent, Jason, Yankton, Trippe, Orion, Burrows, Lebanon and Patterson.

At Tampico: Connecticut, Des Moines (off city), Dolphin

(off city), Birmingham, Dixie, Henley, Warrington, Drayton. At Salina Cruz: Albany. At Pichilique: Jupiter. At La Paz: Hull (en route), Whipple, Hopkins, Truxtun and Preble. At Guaymas: New Orleans and West Virginia. At Santa Rosalia: Annapolis (en route). At Mazatlan: California, Iris, Paul Jones, Lawrence, Perry, Stewart, Denver, South Dakota, Justin (en route), Saturn (en route), Nero, Jouett, Ammen, Fanning, Jarvis, Beale, Cassin (en route) and Jenkins (en route). At Acapulco: Cleveland. At San Blas: Yorktown. At Manzanillo: Maryland, Raleigh and Chattanooga. At Tuxpam: Paulding. At Lobos Island: Arctusa, Vulcan, Ozark and Patterson. At New Orleans: Brutus. At Galveston: Cummins (en route). At Alvarado River: Paducah. At Puerto Mexico: Chester and Tacoma.

OUR NAVY IN MEXICAN WATERS.

It is hoped that arrangements may be made to withdraw some of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now at Vera Cruz, in order that the officers and men may have some relief from the terrific tropical heat, which is all the worse on ship, with the thermometer registering from 100 to 115 degrees and the vessels rolling at anchor in the big ground swell. Plans are under consideration for a relief of a portion of the fleet at a time, when the vessels relieved can in turn go back and relieve others. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has the matter in view, and said this week: "The continued inaction and the heat together are having a very bad effect upon the men. We should like to arrange a gradual withdrawal of the naval force, and if this is not to be accomplished to plan a series of temporary withdrawals necessary to afford the relief sought and so sadly needed."

The U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. John J. Knapp, while off Tampico made a timely rescue in response to a S.O.S. wireless call for help. The steamship Atlantis had run aground and was pounding to pieces on the Mexican coast about 100 miles from Tampico, and sent wireless calls for aid. It was picked up by the Connecticut, which at once weighed anchor and went to the aid of the Atlantis. Her passengers, consisting of ninety-eight oil men who were returning to Tampico from Galveston, were saved by the Connecticut and taken aboard after hard work, and were landed at Tampico.

The Navy Department was informed by cable from Rear Admiral Badger May 16 that the Mexican gunboat captains went on board the Connecticut May 15 and stated that they desired to go to Puerto Mexico, after which they left the vicinity of Tampico, presumably for Puerto Mexico. The Constitutionalists have renewed their previous verbal assurance that lives and property of American citizens will be respected at all times, and information from Tampico indicated that the city is quiet and that business is going on, with a general feeling that there will be no further trouble in the city.

Admiral Badger reported May 18 that he had received information from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City through the American Consul at Vera Cruz that the Mexican government has detailed two lightkeepers to take charge of Lobos Island Light. Admiral Badger directed the Dixie to turn the light over to the care of these men when they report and to render them any assistance required.

Admiral Badger reports from Vera Cruz May 19 that it is reported that the Federal forces which evacuated Tampico under General Zaragoza retreated to Panuco City. This force is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men. Reports May 18 indicate that these Federals evacuated Panuco City May 18. Admiral Badger also wires the same day that recent fighting in Tuxpam has resulted in the Constitutionalists gaining control. The Patterson left Tuxpam for Lobos with eleven refugees, which is believed to include all Americans willing to leave that place. The British flagship Suffolk arrived at Tuxpam May 18 for an indefinite stay. Admiral Badger reports nothing new from Tampico. The Third Division, with the Utah and Minnesota, have been sent outside by Admiral Badger for maneuvers.

Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., and Ensign Melvin L. Stolz, U.S.N., on duty at Vera Cruz as aviators, continue making observations from their hydro-aeroplane, and May 19 at an altitude of some 1,000 feet gathered some valuable information. It is intended to instruct other officers of the Navy in making flights, and fine beach with breakwater protection from the sea has been selected as a place for instruction. Ensign Walter D. La Mont has also made flights and has taken photographs while in the air.

Rear Admiral Mayo reports May 15 that the Constitutionalists at Tampico have opened a telegraph line to the public for business to the United States. He does not give how this line runs, but apparently it is a line running north to the border, as Admiral Mayo also states that the Constitutionalists expect to run a regular train service to the American border via Monterey within a short period.

Admiral Mayo states that the previous report that the gunboat Vera Cruz was sunk at Tamos has been verified. The British admiral, with his entire staff and two captains, all with side arms, called on General Gonzalez at Tampico May 15. Admiral Mayo arranged to call May 16, with the understanding that it was informal. The business of Tampico is being resumed slowly. Perfect order is kept in town and surrounding country controlled by Constitutionalists. No banks are open and money is extremely scarce.

Admiral Mayo reports that at an informal conference held May 16 between the Admiral, the captains of the Des Moines and Dolphin, Lieutenant Cook, aid to Admiral Mayo, and Generals Gonzales and Caballero, the Constitutionalists announced their intention to continue to give all practicable guarantee and protection to foreigners and their property; nevertheless, Admiral Mayo renews his previous recommendation that American citizens should not be encouraged to return to Tampico as yet. The relations between the American naval officers and the Constitutionalists are on an informal basis. Admiral Mayo says that it is uncertain whether the Federals or Constitutionalists are in control of the Panuco districts, and adds that the whereabouts of the Federals is unknown. Admiral Mayo explained that during the attack on Tampico he was nine miles away at sea and was dependent for all facts and details upon such information as came down the river. All Americans are reported out of Progreso and Campechi. The Yankton, which has returned from delivering orders to the city of Tampico, reports that that steamer has taken off 130 refugees from Progreso and Campechi, a con-

siderable number of whom are Cubans, Spaniards and Frenchmen.

Admiral Mayo May 18 reports that he received word that on May 16 General Caballero requested, through the Tampico Chamber of Commerce, that all business firms in Tampico subscribe to a voluntary fund for the Constitutionalist cause. It is made clear that this was not to be in the form of a regular war tax, for which receipts would be given, or an advance payment in advance of any or all taxes for a definite period, but was to be a contribution for which no receipts would be given. In response to this request Admiral Mayo reports that considerable sums have been contributed from Mexicans and Spaniards in Tampico, but that so far no demand has been made on other foreign business firms to comply with the request. There was no truth in the newspaper account that the Constitutionalists had ordered marines from the Netherlands gunboat, who were alleged to have been landed some time ago for the protection of the Dutch oil wells, to leave the country. Admiral Mayo reports that it is estimated that there are about 6,000 well armed Constitutionalist forces at Tampico, a large number of them having mounts.

Admiral Howard, U.S.S. California, reports at 9 a.m. May 15 conditions on the west coast on Friday, May 15, 1914, as follows: "Rumored contemplated evacuation Guaymas, food scarce. Water supply Mazatlan still off. Mortality sickness increasing. Skirmishing continues."

Admiral Howard on May 18 relative to conditions May 17 said: "Reliably informed that Tepic was captured May 17 by Blanco and Buelna. San Blas occupied by Constitutionalists. Pesque Ira landed 400 troops from Guaymas on west beach Mazatlan."

Admiral Howard reports on May 20 that 200 Constitutionalists have entered San Blas and that they have preserved order and guaranteed protection to foreigners. It is currently reported that large numbers of Federals are deserting to the Constitutionalists in the Tepic district. The embargo on American shipping has been lifted. In other respects conditions are reported as unchanged on the Pacific coast.

Admiral Badger reported from Vera Cruz May 19 that the tug Ontario had returned from the vicinity of the Naulta River, where she had been sent at the request of the British Consul for the purpose of getting an English refugee named Jenkins. A Mexican official claiming to be the captain of the port of Naulta took a letter to the shore for Jenkins, promising to deliver it. The Ontario waited one day off shore, but received no further communication and returned without Jenkins.

The gunboat Paducah at Alvarado River was visited May 19 by a delegation of citizens, who appeared friendly. The Vulcan requests that mail for that vessel be addressed to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

A telegram from Admiral Badger May 20 said: "Lieut. G. P. Brown has been ordered north on Culgoa. He has been sick on the Dixie. Lieut. W. L. Heiberg has been ordered from the Trippe north on the Culgoa to hospital. Nearly all Tampico's refugees now on Monterey. Total on Monterey 253. Monterey will probably go to Puerto Mexico May 21 to meet refugee train from Mexico City."

Admiral Badger in a telegram of May 20 also said: "The Patterson, Lebanon and Burrows arrived at Vera Cruz with mail and eleven refugees from Tuxpam. Steamer City of Tampico, chartered by me May 8 to go to Yucatan ports and offer passage to Vera Cruz and New Orleans to American citizens and other foreigners desiring to leave Yucatan district, returned last night bringing 170 passengers of various nationalities, thirty-five of whom were Americans. Foreign consuls were interviewing their refugees this morning. Those desiring to go to New Orleans will be sent on Monterey in a few days. The voyage of the Tampico appears to have been very successful, and much credit is due to Mr. W. S. Allen, connected with the Atlantic Fruit Company at Frontera and New York, whom I employed as special agent to notify Americans and others of Tampico's mission, also to Charles Jenkinson, of the American Red Cross, and to the master of the Tampico. It is believed that all Americans and other foreigners on the west coast of Yucatan have been offered succor and that no further efforts in that direction need be made. Reports and papers relative to Tampico's cruise will be forwarded to the Department as soon as possible."

Admiral Doyle May 21 reports occasional outpost artillery firing May 20 at Guaymas. Heavy volley firing at Mazatlan May 21. Unfounded statements in Mexican papers that Constitutionalist generals were entertained on California. No Constitutional generals have been aboard my ship, and no communication except to protect Americans and neutrals as previously reported. Will direct ship at Salina Cruz to render all possible assistance to Smith, at Tonalá."

AN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS OF VERA CRUZ.

"If I were in Manila," writes an officer who is with General Funston's Army in Vera Cruz, "I should hardly feel different, for Vera Cruz reminds me so much of Manila that it is sometimes hard to realize that I am not in the Philippines. The architecture, the streets, the climate, the vegetation and even to a great extent, the people all bring back some pleasant recollections of the old days in the islands. If anything, Vera Cruz is more pleasant in certain ways than Manila. The town is cleaner and the houses more attractive, but it lacks the spice of the Orient and that touch of smelliness without which no Oriental town can be complete in its picturesqueness."

"On our arrival here a week ago there was a decidedly warlike atmosphere to Vera Cruz, and since then conditions have changed very little. The harbor is bristling with war craft of every description, and on shore the order of things is punctuated with outposts, patrols, glistening bayonets and occasionally snipers, all of which bring back to mind the object of our coming here. Down here among the Americans there is a strong talk about 'On to Mexico,' etc., but we of the Army who truly understand the absolute futility of any such idea under the present conditions are content to indulge in the hope that if such a course is decided upon, it will not be attempted until our force is sufficient to deal with the problem in a manner based upon sane military principles."

"Vera Cruz was taken without much resistance. In fact there was no systematic defense of the town by the Mexican troops; most of the fighting was done by unorganized criminals who had previously been released from the prison here—some 700 of them armed and equipped by the Federal general who made his escape under their fire. These criminals with the police and the usual number of inflamed populace are those who continued the sniping after the Mexican troops had been driven from town. Our ships played havoc with 5-inch and 3-inch shells along the waterfront. The Naval Academy, which offered the greatest resistance to the

landing parties, was a special target for them at a range of almost half a mile, at which their fire was murderous. There zone of vertical dispersion was perfect, all shots striking along the line of second story windows, for the entire distance of one city block which the building occupies. I went through the place to note the effect and it was appalling. I have never seen a wreck more complete than that interior presented. Shells which had gone through the front wall with a two-foot aperture in some cases tore away half of the opposite wall, or in exploding nipped great holes in the floors and roof, leaving the room a total wreck.

"The scenes in the different parts of the building were indescribable. Everywhere were found hopeless masses of junk which had once been furniture; fixtures, instruments, books, clothes, everything was reduced to a confusion of plaster and rubbish. Rooms filled with the most valuable instruments were a pathetic mass of twisted brass and glass. It made me sick to see beautiful transits and surveying and nautical instruments piled and twisted on the floors. Bloody pillows and mattresses soaked with gore were in evidence in the dormitories where the wounded had taken refuge. It was as General Sherman said. It is reported that sixty-five dead were taken out of this one building. We took over the job of the marines and sailors last Thursday and most of them went back to their ships. The 4th, 7th and 19th Infantry took the outpost and the 28th is in reserve. We hold the town completely and have taken over all municipal affairs. We (the officers) have taken quarters in a large public building, a lighthouse and it is like the old days of living in marble halls in Manila."

COLLEGE DETAILS FROM ACTIVE LIST.

S. 5211, to amend Section 1225, Rev. Stat., as amended by act approved Sept. 26, 1888, is favorably reported in the Senate, further amended to read: "Be it enacted, etc., That the President may, upon the application of any established military institute, seminary or academy, college or university, within the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, detail one or more officers of the Army or Navy, or both, to act as superintendent or professors thereof, subject to the terms and conditions provided for in said Section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof; Provided, That the total number of officers of the U.S. Army that may be detailed on such duty shall not exceed 125."

This bill, as originally introduced, proposes but one improvement in the existing law—that is, it provides that the President may "detail one or more officers of the Army or Navy, or both," for duty as instructors in military schools, colleges, etc.—whereas the existing law, by the use of the indefinite article, limits the detail to "an officer of the Army or Navy." The committee, says the report, "is of the opinion that more adequate military instruction should be provided for the larger and more important universities and colleges. The author of the pending measure states that the Ohio State University has in its military department about 1,400 students. Of course, it is not reasonable to expect an officer to give adequate military instruction to such a great number, no matter how efficient, satisfactory and willing he may be; and it is stated that a very capable officer is detailed to that university. The official report of the War Department upon this measure states that in at least twelve universities and colleges the military departments are so large that it is impossible for one officer to give adequate instruction to all, experience teaching that approximately 600 students constitute the maximum number that can be efficiently instructed by one officer. Your committee believes, however, that while providing more generously for the larger institutions the demands of the smaller and newer ones should not be overlooked. Many have been established since the existing law of Nov. 3, 1893, was enacted, placing the limit of 100 upon the number of Army officers that might be detailed for such duty. Hence the proposed amendment is offered, which would increase that limit to 125 (instead of 150 as recommended by the War Department), not an unreasonable increase, considering the growth of such institutions both in numbers and in size during the twenty years which have passed since the last increase was made. The number of Army officers originally authorized by Congress for details to colleges, in 1866, was twenty. This was increased to thirty in 1876, to fifty in 1888, to seventy-five in 1891, and to 100 in 1893, as above. Thus it will be seen that the proposed increase of twenty-five is not out of keeping with the allowances for growth made by Congress in the past."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

War Department, May 16, 1914.

The cartridge belt, caliber .30, mounted, model of 1910 (drg. 20-2-114), and the cartridge belt, woven, caliber .30, Cavalry (drg. 20-2-94), may be altered to permit the use of the magazine pocket, web, double, by removing the two revolver cartridge pockets on the left side, and by slipping on, in their stead, a magazine pocket, web, double (drg. 20-2-130). The revolver cartridge pockets should be removed by cutting the same with a pair of shears close to the stitching which secures them to the belt, but without disturbing either the stitching or the eyelets. The revolver pockets at the right side of the belt should not be removed from such belts, as they may be utilized for carrying extra cartridges. It is thought that the magazine pocket may be carried more satisfactorily on the cartridge belt, caliber .30, Cavalry, if slipped on over a single thickness of the belt. This can be done by first removing the fastener at the end of the belt, then reassembling the same after slipping on the pocket. In connection with the above, it may be stated that the cartridge belts on hand with Regular Army troops have been altered in this manner, and in general the alteration has proved satisfactory.

The Chief of Engineers reports that the Engineer Corps has been unable to fill requisitions for watch compasses for the reason that the compasses are manufactured abroad and the dealer has so far been unable to make deliveries under existing contract. It is anticipated that deliveries will be made in the near future on outstanding orders for 4,500 of these compasses, at which time shipment will be made as promptly as possible of these included on pending requisitions.

It has been brought to the attention of the Militia Division that pack radio telegraphic instruments issued by the United States to the Signal Company of the Militia of a certain state have been displayed in a show

window of a certain telephone company. This display is unauthorized and gives to the public information that must be treated as confidential. State military authorities should take measures to prevent information of a confidential character being given to the public.

AVIATION NOTES.

J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, returned to New York from the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport on May 18, where he had been taking official observations for the War Department of the flights of a new tractor biplane built by Glenn H. Curtiss on order from the War Department. Carrying a pilot and a passenger the machine made a maximum speed of seventy-three miles an hour and a minimum of forty-four miles. It climbed 300 feet a minute. The machine is designed particularly for military scouting with the passenger's seat in front of the pilot.

Five German army aviators were killed in the first two days of the Prince Henry aviation competition, which began at Berlin on May 17. Several others were injured. There are several contests in the competition, the most important being a reconnaissance contest, in two stages, of 1,103 miles. Eighteen military aviators and thirteen civilians started on the first day, and about thirty more on the second. Lieutenants Rohde and Kolbe were the aviators killed in the flights on May 18. The former was killed when the monoplane was capsized by a sudden gust of wind, and Lieutenant Kolbe was so badly hurt that he died later in the day.

The Langley aeroplane, which has been a historical relic in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington for more than ten years, will be flown over Lake Keuka within the next ten days, according to a statement made by Glenn H. Curtiss. The Langley machine, the first passenger carrying, motor driven flying machine in the world, is being made ready to fly in the Curtiss factory at Hammondsport.

England has 103 aeroplanes, sixteen of which are seaplanes, and fifteen airships built, building or ordered. The new British airships will have a radius of action of forty-eight hours or more. Mr. Churchill has promised to send half a dozen of these airships over the House of Commons to arouse its members to a sense of the importance of this aerial fleet. Here is a suggestion for our aviators. Only one officer of the British service was killed during 1913 while flying a service aeroplane on duty, although 131,000 miles were covered in all weathers over land and sea during the year. The Naval Aerial Service now consists of 120 officers and 500 men, and it is expected that by the end of the year the total may reach 180 officers and 1,500 men.

The substitution of the silence and secrecy of the aerial service for the noisy movements of cavalry and artillery facilitates night operations, the growing importance of which is coming to be better understood. The panic which seizes animals at the approach of infantry troops in the dark is another factor to be considered.

Lieut. J. Empson, of the Royal Fusiliers, and Sergeant Ludmore were killed on May 15 near Northallerton, Yorkshire, in making a landing with an army aeroplane in a heavy fog. Miscalculation of the distance caused the machine to hit the earth heavily, overturning and crushing both aviators under the motor. The accident occurred in the maneuvers of a squadron of some ten army aeroplanes, which were making a flight from Scotland to Salisbury Plain. The accident brings the total of deaths in the British army's aviation corps for the year 1914 to date up to nine. All these have been within a period of a trifle over two months, which recalls the fact that early in March Colonel Seely, then Secretary of War, congratulated the British public on the fact that there had been no fatalities among British army aviators within a year, and attributed the record to the superior construction, from the point of view of safety, of British built aeroplanes.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The following is a list of graduates from the Army Medical School who have been recommended as first lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps:

Charles Lewis Gandy, Ocean View, N.J.; proficient with honor; Hoff Memorial Medalist.

Alexander Watson Williams, Washington, D.C.; proficient with honor; Sternberg Medalist.

Louis Hopewell Bauer, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.; proficient with honor.

William Washington Vaughan, Washington, D.C.

John Berwick Anderson, Waxahachie, Texas.

Eide Frederick Thode, New York, N.Y.

Walter Paul Davenport, Minneapolis, Minn.

Harry Neal Kerns, Berkeley, Cal.; proficient with honor.

Robert Henry Wilds, Eau Claire, Columbia, S.C.

Austin James Canning, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lanphear Wesley Webb, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

John Henry Hedley Scudder, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilson Carlisle von Kessler, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Murdoch Pratt, Elmira, N.Y.

Coleridge Livingstone Beaven, Baltimore, Md.

William Guy Guthrie, Marysville, Kas.

PRaise OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL CORPS.

The following letter to Dr. W. S. Gibson, chief clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, indicates how the work of the Navy Medical Corps is being appreciated:

Washington, D.C., May 20, 1914.

Dr. W. S. Gibson, Chief Clerk, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Dear Sir: Having just returned from a few days' stay in New York, when I made daily visits to my grandson, Edward A. Gisborne, of the U.S.S. Florida, wounded at Vera Cruz, and now a patient at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, I beg to request that you will convey to Surgeon General Braisted, Chief of Bureau, my most deep and heartfelt thanks for the honor and great kindness bestowed in giving me note of introduction to Medical Director Leach, in charge of the hospital, and for the very kind consideration shown me by him and all the attaches of the institution with whom I came in contact.

I was greatly cheered and encouraged by the progress toward recovery evinced by the very favorable condition of my grandson, and my hopes for his speedy convalescence are greatly increased by the assurance that he is in the hands of such competent and zealous attendants, and under the treatment and care of such skilled and efficient physicians.

In this connection it affords me very great pleasure to testify to the unanimous comments of unstinted praise and commendation overheard by me on every hand from the numerous visitors to the institution, in recognition, not only of its admirable situation and pleasant surroundings, but also its well kept and

generous equipment, and the skill and ability displayed in its conduct and management, in view of which the happy and improving condition of the patients is but natural and fully explainable.

Again thanking you most kindly for your generous sympathy and aid, believe me, Very sincerely yours,

JOHN R. GIBBONE.

TO POPULARIZE THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels believes that by his plans for making the Navy useful to the country in time of peace apart from its strictly naval functions, that is, by turning the ships into schools for the training of the young enlisted men in the different trades, thus fitting them better for the life they will take up after leaving the Navy; by making the Navy, in a word, an "economic asset of the nation," as he puts it in a recent article in the Scientific American, he is doing more by these plans to disabuse the average American of the idea that an adequate Navy is a needless national expenditure than he could by any other method of enlightenment. He explains the purpose of his plans in the following language:

"I am mentally convinced, as any reasoning man who has studied the subject must be, that our Navy should be strengthened. If, in spite of the advantages given me by my position to learn the whole truth, it is hard for me to shake off this instinctive feeling that our nation needs no protection beyond its own brave citizens, how much more must those living far inland, whose only knowledge of Dreadnoughts comes from the illustrated papers, hold to the view that Providence will protect our country without the need of Dreadnoughts, and that an adequate Navy is merely a needless national expense."

"I sometimes fancy that our naval officers fail to understand the extent and depth of this feeling throughout the country. Because the popular point of view of this and kindred subjects is impossible for the trained naval man to understand fully, our wise forefathers decided that a civilian should be placed at the head of the Navy, a man who, understanding the feeling of the non-military people, can best adopt measures and frame arguments that will convince them of the imperative need of adequate powers of defense; for I hold that no one can convince until he understands what doubts are to be removed."

"In my own case, when I became convinced that loyalty, unswerving patriotism, and an exact scientific knowledge of the facts underlay the insistent demands of the Department's naval experts for an adequate Navy, the problem as laid before me took this form: Many people believe that an increase in the Navy is needless. This belief is instinctive and not founded on an investigation of the facts or knowledge of the subject. The gravest objection to an adequate Navy is that the Navy represents an expense to the Government without compensating benefit in return. The task that lies before the Secretary of the Navy, who understands this feeling on the one hand, but who has become convinced of its erroneousness on the other, is to find some way to secure at least the passive support of these people."

Briefly, then, the idea of Mr. Daniels is that in educating the men of the Navy he is also educating the people of the country to the value of the Navy in a way that will commend itself to them as touching their side of their individual gain and material profit. To the question whether his plans give evidence of success Mr. Daniels replies that the best answer is found in the enlistment figures. From March 4, 1913, until April of that year, the rapid decline in enlistments of the year previous continued. In April it was definitely published that the fleet would visit foreign shores, and it was announced that it was the Secretary's purpose to add what has been described as the "liberal education of travel" to other educational plans for the seamen of our Navy. In the next two months the enlistments increased far beyond the highest point of the year previous. After the fleet had sailed, the enlistments naturally dropped off, though to nowhere near the low point of the year before. In November, the details of the educational plans were made public, and were commented upon generally by the papers. From 1,565 enlistments in November, there was a jump to 2,000 enlistments in December, breaking all records in times of peace. "Could better answer than this be made to the question?" asks Mr. Daniels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Cyclops will leave Hampton Roads about May 25 for Vera Cruz.

The Nereus was ordered to leave Hampton Roads about May 22 for Vera Cruz.

The U.S.S. Machias, Comdr. Milton E. Reed, sailed from New York May 17 for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The U.S.S. Panther has been assigned to duty as a tender to the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet.

The commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, reports that he will shift his flag from the Arkansas to the Wyoming May 21.

Commander Bierer, of the Wheeling, reports from San Domingo City May 19 that on May 18 the blockade on Monte Cristi was raised.

The following was received from Captain Eberle, commanding the U.S.S. Washington at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, May 18, 1914, 9 p.m.: "No fighting of any consequence at Puerto Plata during last seven days. Some firing this morning between federals entrenched and fort held by revolutionists. Town quiet."

The ten hours' endurance run at fifteen and a half knots speed by the torpedoboot destroyer McDougal, May 15, successfully completed the last of the official builders' acceptance tests. The start was made off Portland Lightship May 14, the destroyer making several runs between that vessel and Monhegan Island. The McDougal probably will be ready for delivery to the Government early in June.

Secretary Daniels purposes to extend the time of sailors in reporting aboard from liberty. Secretary Daniels expects thereby to decrease the number of technical desertions. Under present regulations when a sailor gets shore leave to report aboard in the night he must return to his ship by eleven o'clock, when the last boat to the ship leaves shore. Secretary Daniels has issued an order providing that there shall be a twelve o'clock and a one o'clock boat between shore and ship.

A falling shell injured four men on the battleship Texas at Norfolk, Va., May 15. J. A. Julian, an ordinary seaman, had his left leg broken, C. H. Coleman was injured on the head, and Boatswain's Mate Skee and

another seaman had their hands hurt. The shell was being hoisted from a barge to the Texas when it fell down a hatch and scraped Coleman's face. Julian was thrown down and the shell rolled over his leg. Skee and the other seaman attempted with their hands to keep the shell from injuring their shipmates.

Four men are reported to have been killed and four others dangerously injured when the boilers of the French destroyer Renaudin, participating in the annual maneuvers, burst May 20. It is learned that there has been a series of mishaps resulting from similar defects.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Arkansas to the Wyoming.

The Naval Academy practice squadron has been organized. The squadron consists of the Missouri (flagship), Idaho and Illinois.

The Prairie, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads.

The main feature of what is known as Clark's life-saving apparatus for submarines is the provision of one or more wells in a submarine, into which is fitted a cone-shaped vessel, which is to be entered from the submarine in case of accident, and forced to the surface by pulling a lever which opens a series of sea cocks and allows a body of water to pass between the cone and the containing well. Arrangements are made for opening a conning tower in the upper part of the cone or buoy, and provisions and water can be stored for at least a week. In a recent trial in London in a swimming tank the models were sunk in seven feet of water, and the life-saving cones were released by operating a miniature motor. One model was on a large scale, and the other showed a submarine with two of these safety cones. All three left the sunken vessels and rose buoyantly to the surface.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere:

Orion, arrived May 18 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Machias, sailed May 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Texas, sailed May 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Cyclops, arrived May 19 at the Norfolk Yard.
Monaghan, arrived May 19 at Charleston, S.C.
Mars, sailed May 20 from Hampton Roads for Key West, Fla.
Marietta, sailed May 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City.
Glacier, sailed May 20 from San Francisco, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.
Castine, arrived May 20 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
Balch, arrived May 21 at the New York Yard.
Cummings, arrived May 21 at Galveston, Texas.
Saturn, sailed May 20 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal.
Vicksburg, arrived May 21 at San Diego, Cal.
Salem, arrived at Puerto Mexico May 20.
Tipple, sailed from Vera Cruz for Galveston May 20.
Caesar, arrived at Boston May 19.
Cummings, sailed from Galveston for Tampico May 22.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 13, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Comdr. Guy H. Burrage to be a captain from April 28, 1914.
Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. G. Gillis to be a commander from July 1, 1913.
Garland E. Faulkner, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from May 5, 1914.
Joy A. Omer, of Kansas, to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from May 6, 1914.
Charles Wheatley, of the District of Columbia, to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from May 8, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. G. Gillis to be a commander.
Charles Wheatley to be an assistant surgeon in the M.R.C.
Garland E. Faulkner to be an assistant surgeon in the M.R.C.
Joy A. Omer to be an assistant surgeon in the M.R.C.
Comdr. Guy H. Burrage to be a captain.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 19, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby to be a commander.
Lieut. Frank R. McCrary to be a lieutenant commander.
Ensign Kinchen L. Hill to be a lieutenant (junior grade).
Lieut. (J.G.) Weyman P. Beecher to be a lieutenant.
Asst. Naval Constr. Roy W. Ryden to be a naval constructor.
Asst. Naval Constr. Waldo P. Druley to be a naval constructor.
William McKinney to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy.

G.O. 85, MARCH 20, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Names Assigned New Destroyers and Submarines.
Destroyers Nos. 57 to 62, inclusive, are hereby assigned the following names: 57, Tucker; 58, Conyngham; 59, Porter; 60, Wadsworth; 61, Jacob Jones; 62, Wainwright.
Submarines Nos. 48 to 50, inclusive, are hereby assigned the following designations: 48, L-8; 49, L-9; 50, L-10.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 86, MARCH 24, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Home Yards of U.S.S. Mayflower and Dolphin.
1. G.O. 69, dated Jan. 7, 1914, is modified to the extent that the home yards of the U.S.S. Mayflower and Dolphin are changed from New York to Norfolk.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 87, MARCH 26, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to radiograms on official business.

G.O. 88, MARCH 27, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Designations of Air Craft.
1. The air craft of the Navy will be designated by two letters and a number. The first letter will indicate the class, the second letter the type in that class, and the number the serial number of the air craft of that class and type. The following classes are established:

(a) Aeroplanes or heavier-than-air flying machines, designated by..... A
(b) Airships or dirigibles, or controlled lighter-than-air machines, designated by..... D
(c) Balloons or lighter-than-air craft not controlled or propelled by artificial means, designated by..... B
(d) Kites, designated by..... K
2. The following types are established in each class:
Class A—
(a) Land machines for use over land only, designated by..... L
(b) Hydro machines, for use over water only, and using floats instead of boats, designated by..... H

(c) Boat machines for use over water only, designated by..... B
(d) Combination machines for use over both the land and water, designated by..... X
(e) Convertible machines, that is, one used either for land or water, being readily convertible, designated by..... C
Class D—
(a) Rigid type, designated by..... R
(b) Nonrigid type, designated by..... N
Class B—
(a) Captive type, designated by..... C
(b) Free type, designated by..... F
Class K—
(a) Box type, designated by..... K
(b) Cellular type, designated by..... O
(c) Tetrahedral, designated by..... T
3. The aeroplanes now in the service are hereby designated as follows:

| Present designation. | Designation. |
|----------------------|--------------|
| A H 1..... | A 1 |
| A H 2..... | A 2 |
| A H 3..... | A 3 |
| A H 4..... | B 1 |
| A H 5..... | B 2 |
| A H 6..... | B 3 |
| A B 1..... | C 1 |
| A B 2..... | C 2 |
| A B 3..... | C 3 |
| A B 4..... | C 4 |
| A B 5..... | C 5 |
| A B 6..... | D 1 |
| A B 7..... | D 2 |
| A X 1..... | E 1 |

The aeroplanes now in service will at once be renumbered according to these designations.

4. As air craft are acquired by the Navy their designation will be assigned by the department.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 89, APRIL 1, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to War College correspondence course.

G.O. 90, APRIL 2, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Announces that the U.S.S. Manly is stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 91, APRIL 4, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to safety devices on machine tools.

G.O. 92, APRIL 6, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Soliciting on Board Navy Vessels.

1. Dealers, agents of dealers and tradesmen generally will not be permitted on board of vessels of the Navy, except as hereinafter specified.

2. Dealers and agents of dealers may be permitted on board naval vessels when wanted for the purpose of expediting public business. Others having specific business may be permitted on board at the discretion of the commanding officer.

3. Bumboating will not be allowed on board or alongside of naval vessels; and, with the exception of daily newspapers, all sales made on vessels of the Navy must be made through the ship's store, except that the crews of vessels which do not carry pay officers may purchase fresh fruit and vegetables (and these articles only) from boats.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 93, APRIL 12, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Duties of Division of Naval Militia.

An Act of Congress approved Feb. 16, 1914, entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," establishes a Division of Naval Militia Affairs in the Navy Department.

This division is hereby vested with the transaction of business pertaining to Naval Militia, involving the following:

(a) The armament, equipment, discipline, training, education and organization of the Naval Militia;
(b) The relations of the Naval Militia to the Regular Navy in time of peace; and
(c) All other matters not herein generically enumerated which do not under existing laws, regulations, orders or practice come within the jurisdiction of any division or bureau of the department.

The division of Naval Militia Affairs will be the office of record for all matters pertaining to the Naval Militia when not in the service of the United States, and all communications between the department, its various bureaus and offices, and the Naval Militia of the various states, territories and the District of Columbia will be forwarded through this division.

The Division of Naval Militia Affairs will be under the cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 94, APRIL 16, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to overhauling of battleships.

G.O. 95, APRIL 17, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to administration of the naval station, Narragansett Bay.

G.O. 96, APRIL 20, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Announces that the U.S.S. Gwin is stricken from the Navy Register.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 15.—Lieut. W. E. Clarke detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Asiatic Station via Army transport July 5, 1914.

Ensign F. S. Carter detached Idaho; to Maine.
Ensign P. J. Seales detached Texas; continue treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell to Ozark.
P.A. Surg. J. B. Kaufman detached Ozark; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

MAY 16.—Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Graham detached Illinois; to home, wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell detached Maine; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Nelson detached Missouri; to Maine.
Ensign L. R. Gray detached California; to Preble.

Ensign S. G. Womble detached California; to Hull.
Ensign Walker Cochran detached California; to Hopkins.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, May 16, 1914.

Lieut. A. F. Carter detached works Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Shanghai, China; to command Monacacy.

Surg. Lewis Morris detached fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet; to treatment civil hospital, Shanghai, China, May 11, 1914.

Asst. Surg. N. R. Sullivan detached Villalobos; to treatment civil hospital, Hankow, China, May 12, 1914.

Note.—Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson died on board the Vicksburg May 15, 1914.

MAY 15.—Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington detached Missouri, June 6, 1914; to Maine as executive officer and navigator.

Ensigns H. E. Saunders and Garland Fulton detached Naval Academy, May 30, 1914; to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 28, 1914.

Ensigns E. M. Pace, jr., and S. J. Ziegler, jr., detached Naval Academy, May 30, 1914; to temporary duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sept. 28, 1914.

Ensign M. P. Refo, jr., detached command D-1; to temporary duty command B-1.

Ensign A. H. Gray detached Tonopah; to command D-1.

Ensign D. E. Barby detached California; to Lawrence.

A.N. Constr. Whitford Drake detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1914; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A.N. Constr. R. D. Weyerbacher detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

A.N. Constr. T. B. Richey detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

A.N. Constr. W. W. Webster, B. S. Bullard and E. L. Patch commissioned from April 21, 1914.

MAY 19.—Comdr. W. S. Whitted to inspector of ordnance at works William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Spafford to Delaware as first lieutenant.
Lieuts. H. G. Bowen, C. A. Bonvillian and W. R. Furlong, Lieuts. (J.G.) B. R. Ware, P. H. Hammond, R. T. S. Lowell and C. H. J. Keppeler detached Columbia University; to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieuts. (J.G.) Homer, R. F. Frelsen and Bryson Bruce detached Columbia University, New York; to temporary duty works General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Ensign Wadleigh Capchart detached Parker; to Naval Aerostation, Pensacola, Fla.

P.A. Surg. W. B. Owens detached Marine Department, Managua, Nicaragua; to temporary duty Tallahassee.

Paymr. C. W. Eliason to West Virginia.

Chap. E. A. Brodman detached Maine; to Missouri.

Chief Bsn. John McCarthy to North Carolina.

Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy detached command Ontario; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Bsn. E. V. Sandstrom detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 1, 1914; to command Ontario.

Bsn. J. L. Thomas detached South Dakota; to Glacier.

Pay Clerk J. L. White resignation accepted.

MAY 20.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Bsn. N. A. Johnson detached North Carolina; to Prairie.

Bsn. Stephen Ingham detached Alabama; to Celtic.

Pay Clerk C. A. Mile appointment revoked.

MAY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Evans detached Monaghan and command of second division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to command Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, on board the Panther.

Lieut. J. J. Hannigan to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gun. W. J. Foley detached Mississippi; to home, wait orders.

Guna. Torger Nylund detached receiving ship, New York; to Mississippi.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 18.—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller detached Army War College; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt detached recruiting duty, St. Paul; to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Second Lieut. H. K. Pickett detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole, from Washington, D.C., to duty Marine Examining Board, Norfolk, and return.

Capt. J. W. Wadleigh, from Annapolis, Md., to duty, Marine Examining Board, Norfolk, and return.

MAY 20.—First Lieut. C. J. Miller detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking.

First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

First Lieut. C. E. Nutting detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. R. E. Davis detached Philippine Islands; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

MAY 21.—Capt. F. C. Lander detached recruiting duty, Pittsburgh; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Carlisle P. Porter, U.S.M.C., retired, died at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., on May 20, 1914.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

MAY 16.—First Lieut. W. E. At Lee granted three months' sick leave; leave of absence revoked.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson granted ten days' leave.

First Lieut. M. S. Hay granted eight days' leave.

Second Lieut. P. F. Roach granted sixty days' leave upon return of Capt. A. J. Henderson.

Capt. A. J. Henderson granted ten days' leave.

Sub-boards appointed to conduct the examination for appointments to cadetships in the Revenue Cutter Service as follows: Senior Capt. J. F. Wild, New York, N.Y.; Senior Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, Seattle, Wash.; Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Boston, Mass.; Capt. B. L. Reed, Savannah, Ga.; Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, New London, Conn.; Capt. F. J. Haake, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. F. A. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Norman, Baltimore, Md., and 2d Lieut. R. R. Waeche, Newbern, N.C.

First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted five days' leave.

Third Lieut. E. H. Smith detached Seminole; to Yamacraw for temporary duty.

Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, jr., temporarily detached Seminole; to Itasca; ordered to duty in charge of reservation at Fort Trumbull upon arrival of Itasca at New London, Conn.

MAY 19.—Capt. F. C. Billard ordered to temporary command of Itasca at South Baltimore, Md.

Third Lieut. J. A. Frost, jr., assigned to duty as junior engineer officer on the Windom.

MAY 21.—Constr. F. A. Hunnewell ordered to depot, South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to depot, South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The Onondaga left Norfolk May 4 and found the American schooner Emily Burton ashore off Hocks Creek, Va. The vessel was full of water and deeply imbedded in a sand bed. It was necessary to discharge most of her cargo, but the vessel was taking water faster than it could be pumped out and it was impossible to move her from the sand.

The U.S. revenue cutter Seneca, Capt. Charles E. Johnston, made a most fortunate and providential rescue of four starving seamen in an open boat forty miles south of Sable Island. The men were in the missing lifeboat No. 3 of the steamer Columbian, which caught fire and sank at sea May 3, and the boat found by the Seneca had been drifting about ever since. Originally fifteen men had managed to get into the boat from the Columbian, but so rapidly did the fire gain headway, followed by explosions which blew the steamer apart, that it was impossible to put all needed supplies in the lifeboat. Eleven of the fifteen survivors had died of starvation and exposure when the Seneca picked up the missing boat. The lookout of the Seneca sighted a mere speck on the ocean while she was en route from ice patrol duty to Halifax for coal, and at once stood for the object, which was soon made out to be a ship's boat, with an air sticking out on which fluttered a bit of rag as a distress signal, but no signs of life were visible. When the Seneca drew nearer the bodies of four men could be seen helpless in their misery and suffering from want of food and water and apparently unconscious. A boat was sent from the Seneca to the Columbian's lifeboat, and this was towed to the side of the Seneca and hoisted aboard with the survivors in it. The men saved were promptly cared for, and every effort to add to the small sparks of life remaining was made. It is not believed that these four men could have existed another twenty-four hours. From one of the men was later obtained the information that the boat had contained fifteen men and that eleven had died in the two weeks that the craft had been tossed about the ocean, and their bodies had been dropped overboard. Day after day the men made desperate efforts to attract the attention of passing shipping. In the first two days three steamships were sighted, and for nearly a week the boat remained directly in the path of transatlantic traffic, but none saw them. At the end of the first week they had drifted about 120 miles to the north of where the Columbian was abandoned. With hope of rescue fast vanishing the men lost courage. One week from the day they left the vessel the last of the bread crumbs were eaten. On that day one of the fifteen men died. Some of the men drank salt water, and one by one became insane and died. A wireless message from Captain Johnston, of the Seneca, sent late May 17, which first told of the rescue, said: "Sable Island, S.S. Seneca—Ten a.m., forty miles south Sable Island rescued lifeboat with officer Robert Teise, sailors Oscar Kendal, Peter Belanger, fireman Michael Ludwigen, survivors of fifteen. Oilier George Hull died tenth. Peter Trier to-day. Others between, namely, engineer Margetts, firemen Anderson, Antonio, Richmer, Gustafson, Jakob, boy Dyckman, cook Schrimberger, sailor Christensen. All died exposure and hunger. Short allowance biscuit and water. Eating biscuit crumbs and boot leather when rescued. Saw three steamers first two days, none since. Much rain. Fine to-day. All under

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doctor doing well. JOHNSTON." The Seneca with the four survivors arrived at Halifax, N.S., May 18. The condition of the men was pitiable, but it is believed they will recover, although some may have to have their feet amputated.

The revenue cutter Seminole, Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, after two years' patrol of the coast from Cape Hatteras to Charleston, S.C., rendering assistance to distressed shipping, has been directed to proceed to the revenue cutter depot at South Baltimore, Md., for general repairs. The Seminole in the two years has assisted nineteen shipwrecked or distressed steamships and sailing vessels. The total valuation of property saved by the cutter exceeds, it is stated, two millions of dollars.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
AGUQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Louriat. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCTIC—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITasca—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
MACULLOCH—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. San Francisco, Cal.
MAKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. E. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Address, Halifax, Nova Scotia; on ice patrol duty.
MOHAWK—Capt. E. S. Van Boskerck. At New York, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.
TABOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.
THEIST—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, May 21, 1914.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan gave a delightful entertainment on the afternoon of May 14, when the pupils of Mrs. Lillian B. Gillespie gave a recital at their quarters. The singing showed the careful and skilful training of Mrs. Gillespie. Among those present at the recital, besides Mrs. Gillespie and Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, were a number of guests from New York, friends and relatives of the singers. After the program there was an informal reception and Mrs. Haan was assisted by Mrs. Walter K. Wright and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus. The program, which was presented in attractive book form, with translations of the various songs, follows:

Mit einer Primula veris, Grieg; Ich glaubte, Kjerulf; "O süßer Mutter," Loewe—Miss Mabel Park. Der Schmied, Brahms; Hopak, Moussorgsky—Miss Marie Kalbach. Fourquel rester sculette, Saint-Saëns; Chanson Indoue, Rimsky Korsakow; Das Mädchen spricht, Brahms—Mrs. Beatrice Adams Corbin. Marie, Franz; Traum durch die Dämmerung, Strauss; Waldesgespräch, Schumann—Mrs. Connor. Ich stand gelehnt an den Mast, Gabriellowitch; Nicht der Thau, und Ich habe im Schläfe, from the "Doloroso" cycle, Jensen—Miss Adele Hall. Le Canarie, and "Toujours a toi," Tschalkowsky—Miss Mabel Park. Heimweh, Wolf; Warum, Tschalkowsky; Ein Traum, Grieg—Miss Adele Hall. Mrs. Jessie Wood Sincere at the piano.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton had as guests last Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard and Mrs. William Usher Parsons, who, after inspecting the various points of interest on the island and seeing evening parade, had tea with Colonel Horton and his mother. Major John L. Shepard, Med. Corps, has been a guest the past week of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. E. Bradley. Miss Dorothy Mills went to Miss Bennett's school, Milbrook, last week, and took part in the annual horse show. Miss Polly Dodds had dinner May 19 for her guest, Miss Stevens, Miss Harriet Bradley, Miss Dorothy Mills, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Capt. K. T. Smith and Capt. L. A. Dewey.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 16, 1914.

The entertainment given by Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer Saturday evening, in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of the marriage of Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, consisted of a mock wedding. Lieut. F. D. Perkins, arrayed in a handsome bridal costume, with flowing veil and train, made a stately bride with his more than six feet of stature. Lieut. Z. E. Briggs, the shortest officer in the navy yard and arrayed in a grotesque costume, was the happy groom. Ensign Waddington, the next to the shortest officer on the station, was maid of honor, and Mrs. Harriet Brown, much above the average in height, was best man. Lieut. E. D. Almy and Lieut. M. F. Draemel, each over six feet tall and wearing little French frocks of white, knee length and with sashes of baby blue ribbons, were the flower girls and scattered the bride's pathway with flowers. The bride entered on the arm of her father (Mrs. J. H. Brady) and met the groom at the altar. The ceremony was performed by Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, as the minister. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served at the close of the ceremony. At that function a beautiful wedding cake graced the center of the table, and Mrs. Traut, the honor guest, cut the cake with her husband's sword. The dining table and rooms were beautifully decorated with white roses in honor of the anniversary event. The guests then repaired to the quarters of the Commandant and dancing was enjoyed to the strains of the station band. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin of Seattle, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Mrs. Milliken of New York, Lieut. Comdr.

and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. I. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Brady, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Howson, W. Cole, jr., Miss Magruder, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Rorex, Lieut. C. C. Baughman, Mr. Forbes, Lieutenant Atkins, Paymr. Grey Skipwith, Mr. Jack Wright and Mrs. Homestead, of Seattle.

Mrs. T. P. Magruder gave a luncheon at the Kitsap Inn Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Irwin, wife of Paymr. John Irwin, and for Mesdames J. N. Wright, DeWitt Blamer, J. C. Fegan, Robert M. Doyle, J. R. Brady, F. A. Traut, Frank Dabney, of Seattle, and Miss Magruder. Paymr. Grey Skipwith left Tuesday for Richmond, Va., on eighteen days' leave to visit relatives. A son was born Saturday to Mrs. Geiger, wife of Surg. A. J. Geiger, in the Bremerton Hospital. Dr. Geiger is now with the fleet in Mexico.

Paymr. John Irwin, of the Seattle Navy Pay Office, has moved over from Seattle for the summer in order to be able to take advantage of the fine golf links at the yard, and with Mrs. Irwin has taken the cottage formerly occupied by Paymaster Zivniski. Mrs. T. P. Magruder gave a matinee party at the Moore Theater, Seattle, Wednesday, to see Al. Johnson in "The Honeymoon Express." Her guests were Mesdames Howson W. Cole, jr., J. H. Pendleton, J. R. Brady and Miss Magruder. Mrs. Cole gave a tango party at the Marine Barracks Thursday evening for twenty of her Navy friends.

The Royal Auction Club met Monday evening with Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut on board the cruiser Charleston. Mr. James C. Henderson, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Waddington, and Ensign H. A. Waddington. Mrs. Frank Dabney, of Seattle, was the guest of Mrs. T. P. Magruder on Tuesday last. Ensign and Mrs. H. A. Waddington entertained about fifty of their Navy friends at an informal reception at their home at 901 Park avenue, Bremerton, Thursday, from five until six p.m. Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder entertained four tables of bridge guests at the Kitsap Inn Friday afternoon. Tea followed.

Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Pay Dir. S. C. Colhoun, U.S.N., retired, Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Brady, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricon and Lieut. C. C. Baughman. Mrs. Grace Farrington Homestead, of Seattle, was week-end guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer. Complimentary to their guest Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had luncheon Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Lieut. C. C. Baughman.

Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis has arrived from California to join her husband, and they have moved into the cottage on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang. Ensign V. L. Kirkman returned Sunday from a forty days' leave, spent at his home in Tennessee, and has reported for duty on the Colorado.

The musicale given Sunday afternoon by Miss Pauline Turner at her home on Sixth street, Bremerton, in honor of Mrs. Mary Carr Moore, the gifted Seattle composer, was attended by Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer and their guest, Mrs. Homestead, of Seattle, Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warfield and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Those from Seattle were Mrs. Mary Carr Moore, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Jennings, Madam Hild and Madam Foy. A number of Bremerton guests also attended.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 17, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyke had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke entertained Wednesday in honor of their son, Jack, who was celebrating his third birthday. Those present were Alice Bernheim, Robert and Pat Stevens, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Robert, Charles and Harriet Wheeler, Virginia and Betty Shook, Fritz Juenemann, Sam Felker, Wendell and Amy Bey Elliott. Mrs. Wyke was assisted by Mrs. Shook, Fay Schmidt and Doris Wyke. Ladies' night at the Officers' Club cards and dancing were enjoyed by Colonel Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenants Jacobs and Titus, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Margaret, Fay and Jeanette Schmidt, Doris Wyke and Mr. Schmidt.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were theater guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dutton, of Denver, for the performance of "The Algonquin," by Monsieur André. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. On Thursday several members of the garrison surprised Lieut. D. W. McEnery by celebrating his birthday with a dinner for Captain Waring, Lieutenants Titus and Jacobs, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt. Lieutenant Colonel Shanks, I.G. Department, arrived Friday for annual inspection of the post.

Mrs. Schoeffel on Friday entertained Mesdames McClellan, Graham, Bernheim, Stevens, Wheeler, Shook, Juenemann, Wyke, Felker and Mallory. Mr. and Mrs. F. Dutton, of Denver, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel Saturday. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Gambrell had dinner for Colonel Van Deusen, Lieutenant Colonel Shanks and Mr. Richeson. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

The post ball team on Saturday afternoon defeated the Sacred Heart College team on the college campus by 10 to 4; while the "Algonquin" defeated the Denver Camp Woodmen of the World team on their grounds in Denver by 10 to 2. Captain Schoeffel umpiring; on the same day the second team defeated the American Express team on the post grounds by 7 to 5.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 19, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart Maxfield, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Junius Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tunstall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dey, Mr. Holt Page and Mr. John Carey, of Richmond, Va. Ensign Herman Keisker also had dinner at the Club for Miss Priscilla Beacham, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Ketter, Misses Belfield Murray, Virginia Brown, Mary Stokes, Messrs. Herman Allyn, William Farnell and Kenneth Kerr. Among the dancers at the hop that evening were Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart Maxfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis Maxfield, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Constr. and Mrs. Allan Chantry, Lieuts. Austin S. Kibbee and Withers, Ensigns Metz and Keisker.

Capt. Andrew S. Long on Monday had cards in his apartment, the Holland, for Mrs. Edwin Hewitt, of Richmond, Va. guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes. Mrs. Clifford Millard had a bridge-luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday for the members of her card club. Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham were honor guests at a box party at the Wells, Monday, given by Mrs. Jake Wells, to see "Within the Law." Mrs. H. A. Giltner had cards at her home in Portsmouth, Tuesday, for Mesdames H. H. Utley, L. A. Murr, J. S. Simmons, W. W. Galt, C. S. McWhorter, I. S. Perry, H. W. Seabury, Ray Spear, H. O. Shifert, Guy Ewing, R. D. Spalding, Paul A. Capron, E. R. Beadles, J. J. O'Malley, L. M. Cox, Misses Harriet Park, Dorothy Pickrell, Pauline and Cecil Williams, Susie Galt, Dorothy Robinson and Eloise Simmons. Prizes were won by Mesdames Spear, Capron, Spalding and O'Malley.

Mrs. Charles S. McWhorter had cards and tea Friday for her guests, Mrs. J. O. Boswell and Miss Harriet Park, of Greensboro, Ga., and for Mesdames Boswell, Beadles, J. J. Black, Scott, of Iowa; H. L. Fullwider, of New Castle, Del.; Nathaniel R. Usher, L. M. Cox, S. M. Henry, H. E. Lackey, Remus C. Persons, A. H. Scales, Allan J. Chantry, L. R. de Steiguer, H. O. Shifert, A. J. Lang, Rice, of California; Ray Spear, J. W. Old, H. A. Giltner and Miss Elizabeth Neely. Prizes were won by Mesdames Beadles, Black, Scott and Fullwider.

Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer had cards Thursday for her mother, Mrs. John Janvier Black, and Mrs. H. L. Fullwider and for Admiral and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher, Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, of Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Comdr. and Mrs. A. Lang, Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shifert, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McWhorter, Lieut. Comdr.

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and Mrs. H. E. Lackey, Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor, Mesdames R. T. Thorpe, John G. Quinby, F. M. Killam, James Y. Leigh, J. O. Boswell, E. H. Tennent, Walter Noa, J. H. A. Day, E. Bland Williams, E. R. Beadles, Misses Belle Heath, Elizabeth Martin, Ethel Harrington, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Harriet Park, Mary Leigh, Capt. W. L. Rogers, Commander de Steiguer, Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons, Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry and Mrs. Rice, of California. The prizes were won by Mesdames Spear, Lang, Brumby, Williams, Tennent and Miss Leigh.

Lieuts. M. S. Barry and William C. MacCrone left the Marine Barracks Thursday and joined the Texas in Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz, where they will join the advance base brigade of marines. Chief Yeoman F. M. Conrad, formerly of the Franklin, is manager of the Delaware's ball team since his orders to that ship. A radiogram from Capt. J. H. Glennon, commanding the Wyoming, has been received by the commandant and other officers on this station congratulating them on the prompt and efficient manner in which men and stores were sent from the yard and receiving ship to the Wyoming.

Surg. Charles M. De Valin has been ordered to this station and is renewing old friendships in this vicinity. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford and little son, guests of Mrs. Robert Voight, Bute street, have returned to their home in Annapolis. Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, of Fort Scriven, Ga., are guests of their mother, Mrs. William Sharpe, Freemason street. Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig and little son, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, have returned to Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Miles P. Refo, jr., have returned from their wedding trip and are guests of their mother, Mrs. Mildred Francis, in the Vendome.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, who have been spending some time in Pensacola, Fla., returned home last week. Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth is the guest of friends in Corning, N.Y. Civil Engrs. L. M. Cox, C. S. Bostrom and R. D. Paulding spent the week-end at Lake Drummond, Dismal Swamp. Mrs. Alexander Starke is the guest of Mr. Hugh N. Page, York street. Mrs. Walter Adams has returned from a visit to her nephew, Lieut. John M. Eager, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 17, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had as supper guests Sunday Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Mrs. Mason Young, Lieut. J. M. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Burr. On Tuesday the Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. E. H. Burr's. Present: Mesdames Williams, Pillsbury, Merrill, Keleher, Miss Ethel Jones and Miss Hester and Miss Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Merrill and Miss Blanche Nolan. Mrs. Place, wife of Lieut. Olney Place, stationed at Fort Bliss, is visiting her parents in St. Louis. On Wednesday Mrs. J. R. Starkey had luncheon for a party of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. D. E. Craig arrived Thursday to be the guest of her brother-in-law, Lieut. J. M. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had dinner Friday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Mrs. Mason Young and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig. On Friday evening a number of people from Jefferson Barracks motored to St. Louis to be present at the exhibition of fancy dancing given by the pupils of Miss Mueller, one of whom is Miss Betsy McAlister, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister.

Capt. L. B. Williamson, M.C., has been spending the past week visiting relatives in St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr gave an informal supper Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster gave an informal dinner on Sunday.

Mr. Logan of Philadelphia, arrived Sunday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Mrs. Bagby, wife of Lieut. C. A. Bagby, stationed at San Francisco, arrived to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher.

A sensational baseball game was played Saturday at Jefferson Barracks between the Christian Brothers College, of St. Louis, and the post team. In the last half of the ninth inning the score was 7-3 in favor of the Christian Brothers College. With two men out, the post team scored six runs, thus winning the game. On Sunday the Lieberman Company, of St. Louis, lost to the post team by 9-6.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., May 18, 1914.

A beautiful rose dinner was given by Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs in honor of Major and Mrs. Harry H. Bandholtz, Miss Josie, their guest, and the Misses Gladding, who are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Wadhams, at Fort Porter. A peerless American Beauty was the corsage bouquet for the ladies. The party went later to the 74th Armory, where there was dancing and music. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Wadhams, Lieutenants Robb and McLean. The Misses Gladding are leaving for home to-day.

Last evening Mr. James Murphy, of Buffalo, gave a dinner at the Country Club in compliment to the Misses Gladding, and on Saturday Mrs. Samuel Moore, of the city, gave a dinner at the Country Club, attending the dance there later in compliment to them. Miss Larned, of Fort Niagara, was Mrs. S. S. Paine's guest last week. Mrs. Ernest L. Pell entertaining for her at the theater and dinner on Tuesday.

Baseball, tennis and golf, as well as drills, have enlivened the parade of gold and green these late spring days, which are most welcome after so much cold and rain. Mrs. S. S. Paine is entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Ragdale and Capt. and Mrs. Jackson and other friends this evening at bridge. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, after spending several months in Washington and Massachusetts, are returning to Buffalo this week to be with their daughter, Mrs. Katherine Ogden, and their many good friends here.

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THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
 SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

An act was approved May 9, 1914, authorizing the President to commission Gordon W. Nelson an ensign in the Navy on the date of his graduation from the Naval Academy, provided that unless he becomes a citizen of the United States on or before Jan. 1, 1915, he shall on said date cease to be an officer of the Navy. The young man was born in England. He came here when a boy. He was appointed from New York to the Naval Academy and will graduate this summer. He stands high in his class. He cannot be commissioned because he has not been naturalized. He filed his declaration, and the two years' period expires on Dec. 10. When the bill was passed it was overlooked that the law requires ninety days after the expiration of two years before he can be naturalized. To make it possible for Nelson to become a commissioned officer, House and Senate have this week passed a bill to amend the above act by extending the time limit to July 1, 1915.

Both houses have passed S.J. Res. 139, to authorize the President to grant leave without pay to an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, to assist the Republic of China, as a member of a board of officers to be designated by the Republic of China, to make an examination and report on the reclamation of Huai River, and thereafter to act as chief engineer of the Huai conservation work in China, to be appointed by the same authority (in pursuance of an arrangement between the American Red Cross and the government of China), the officer to be allowed to accept pay from the Chinese government.

The Senate on May 13 took up the House amendments of S. 4377, to construct four revenue cutters. The House had reduced the number to two and added a provision, "That, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, any of the revenue cutters provided for in this act, or any other revenue cutter now or hereafter in commission, may be used to extend medical and surgical aid to the crews of American vessels engaged in the deep sea fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, and the said Secretary is hereby authorized to detail for duty on revenue cutters such surgeons and other persons of the Public Health Service as he may deem necessary." The Senate accepted the House amendments, but made the number of cutters to be built four, by adding: "One steam revenue cutter of the third class for service as anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, such vessel to be especially constructed with adequate equipment for ice breaking, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$110,000; and one steam revenue cutter of the first class for service in waters of the Pacific coast, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$350,000." The House would not concur, so the bill was sent to conference.

The Senate Military Committee favors the bill (H.R. 12806) to grant the use of Fort McHenry Military Reservation as a public park, under certain restrictions, to the city of Baltimore.

The Senate Military Committee on May 15 favorably reported S. 5293, to place Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M.C., on the retired list as brigadier general, after thirty-eight years' active service.

In the Senate May 14 Mr. Swanson submitted an amendment providing that all appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for 1915 shall be immediately available from the date of the passage thereof, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Favorable report in Senate on the bill (S. 5211) to amend the statutes relating to college details is noted on page 1219.

The House on May 18 passed H.R. 9042, to enable educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics to purchase from the War Department for cash, for use of their military students, such stores, supplies, matériel of war, and military publications as are furnished to the Army, sales to be at price listed to Army with cost of transportation added.

House report on the Senate's Coast Guard bill (S. 2337) appears on pages 1205-6.

Favorable report was made in the House May 18 on S.J. Res. 58, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U.S.S. Princeton to the borough of Princeton, N.J. The report says: "The bell referred to is marked 'U.S. Ship Princeton,' with date 1843. The bell is in very good condition, weighs 197 pounds, and was at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for many years. It is mounted in convenient shape for exhibition purposes, having been so mounted for display at the Jamestown Exposition. It was loaned to the Borough of Princeton for display on the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of said borough. The bell is without value for naval use except for exhibition purposes, and it is recommended that its loan to the Borough of Princeton be authorized."

Favorable report was made in the Senate May 20 on H.R. 9147, to restore 1st Lieut. James P. Barney, retired, to the active list of the Army. Mr. Swanson said: "Mr. President, this is a time when we need officers in the Army. The Department has recommended that Lieutenant Barney be restored to the active list of the Army. Some time ago upon examination he was found

to be sick and was retired against his own wishes. His health has since been completely restored. He is now on the retired list receiving three-fourths pay, and this bill proposes to restore him to the active list of the Army. It seems to me that if the Government wants men in the present emergency it would be to the interest of the Service to restore to the active list as promptly as it can be done this efficient and capable officer." The bill was ordered placed on the Calendar.

Favorable report was made in the House May 20 on S. 494, to establish a branch hydrographic office at Los Angeles, Cal.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill restoring Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., to the active list of the Navy. Captain Evans has recovered entirely from the physical disabilities for which he was retired.

Disapproving H.R. 16173, waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Samuel B. Deal, jr., Secretary Daniels says: "The law fixing the maximum age limit for appointment to the Pay Corps at twenty-six years was enacted by Congress on July 17, 1861, and has been in force since that date. If its provisions are waived in the case of one man for a short period, it will be difficult to offer any good reasons for refusing legislative relief where an applicant is two or three years over age. The line must be drawn at some age; and, in this connection, attention is invited to the fact that as the provisions of existing law have been in effect for almost fifty-three years its requirements should be known in ample time by all persons concerned. It would appear that Congress has determined that the line should be drawn at twenty-six years, even though the strict enforcement of the law would work hardship in individual cases. Your attention is further invited to Section 4 of the bill S. 3590, now in the hands of your committee, wherein it is provided, in Section 4, that the age limit for appointments as assistant paymasters in the cases of chief pay clerks and pay clerks shall be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years. Should this bill be enacted into law Mr. Deal would probably have an opportunity to qualify as an assistant paymaster if he continues in the Service as a pay clerk after the bill S. 3590 becomes law."

DEATH GRATUITY.

In a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee, under date of May 16, Secretary Daniels quotes the death gratuity provision of the Naval Act of 1912 and says: "It will be noted that the latter part of this provision provides that \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man shall be deducted from the amount of the six months' pay in order to defray the expenses of interment. This includes the cost of preparing the body for burial, cost of casket, transportation expense, etc. A deduction of this amount from the sum to be paid the dependent relative has been the source of much correspondence with the families of the deceased, who have, in many instances, met all or part of expenses of interment. The deduction made in cases where families have actually borne the cost of the burial naturally gives rise to dissatisfaction and requires explanations not easily met, and also delays final settlements for many months until every expense item can be ascertained from distant stations. The recent deaths of the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps at Vera Cruz present concrete cases wherein the expense of interment in each individual case will be defrayed by the family of the deceased. The Department believes that in such circumstances the cost of interment can be well borne by the Government without any deduction from the sum to be ultimately paid the dependent relatives of men who gave their lives in the service of their country. The Department therefore commends to your favorable consideration and to that of the committee the proposed amendment, herewith enclosed, to the Naval Appropriation bill:

That the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, in so far as it relates to the payment of six months' pay to the widow of an officer or enlisted man, and so forth, be amended to read as follows:

"That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death, from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow, and, if no widow, to the children, and, if there be no children, to any other dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, exclusive of any expenses of interment which the Government defrays under existing law."

ARMY AVIATION SERVICE BILL.

The House Military Committee's substitute for H.R. 5304, to increase the efficiency of the Aviation Service of the Army, was passed by the House on May 18. The bill creates an aviation section in the Signal Corps of the Army to be charged with the operation of all military air craft, appliances and signaling apparatus of any kind when installed on said craft; also with duty of training officers and enlisted men in military aviation.

In addition to officers and enlisted men assigned from the Signal Corps at large to executive, administrative, scientific or other duty in the section, there shall be in said section aviation officers not to exceed sixty, and 260 aviation enlisted men to be exclusively on duties pertaining to section, and to additional officers and enlisted men now allotted by law to the Signal Corps, the commissioned and enlisted strengths of which are increased accordingly.

The officers provided for shall, except as hereinafter prescribed specifically to the contrary, be selected from officers in the line below captain, and be detailed for four years, unless sooner relieved, and the provisions of Section 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, are extended to apply to said aviation officers and to vacancies created in the line by detail of officers therefrom, but nothing in any law now in force shall be held to prevent the detail or redetail at any time to fill a vacancy among the aviation officers authorized by this act, of any officer holding a commission in the line of the Army with rank below that of captain, and who, during prior service as an aviation officer in the aviation section, shall have become especially proficient in military aviation.

There shall also be constantly attached to the section aviation students to make, with the aviation officers actually detailed under this act, a total of sixty aviation officers and students constantly under assignment to, or detail in, said section. Said students shall be selected on recommendation of Chief Signal Officer from among unmarried lieutenants of the line not over thirty years of age; they shall remain attached to the aviation section not to exceed one year, to determine their fitness for detail as aviation officers, and their detachment from their respective arms of service while under assignment to said section shall not be held to create in said arms vacancies that may be filled by promotions or original appointments; Provided, That no person, except in time of war, shall be assigned or detailed against his will to duty as an aviation student or an aviation

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officer: Provided further, That whenever, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe and publish to the Army, an officer assigned or detailed shall have been found to be inattentive, inefficient or incapacitated from any cause for full and efficient discharge of duties in said section, said officer shall be returned to branch of service in which he shall hold a commission.

The aviation officers provided for shall be rated (1) as junior military aviators and (2) as military aviators. Within sixty days after this act shall take effect the Secretary of War may, upon recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, rate as junior military aviators any officers with rank below that of captain, now on aviation duty and who have, or shall have before date of rating so authorized, shown by practical tests, including aerial flights, that they are especially well qualified for military aviation service; and after said rating shall have been made the rating of junior military aviator shall not be conferred upon any person except as hereinafter provided.

Each aviation student authorized by this act shall, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, receive an increase of twenty-five per centum in pay of grade and length of service under his line commission. Each duly qualified junior military aviator shall have rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his line commission, not higher than that of first lieutenant, and, while on duty, requiring frequent flights, he shall receive in addition an increase of fifty per centum in pay of grade and length of service under his line commission. The rating of military aviator shall not be hereafter conferred upon or held by any person except as hereinafter provided, and the number of officers with that rating shall at no time exceed fifteen. Military aviators are to have rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held under line commission, provided that rank under said commission be not higher than that of first lieutenant, and, while on flying duty, shall receive in addition an increase of seventy-five per centum of the pay of grade and length of service under line commission.

The aviation enlisted men hereinafter provided for shall consist of 12 master signal electricians, 12 first class sergeants, 24 sergeants, 78 corporals, 8 cooks, 82 first class privates and 44 privates. Not to exceed forty of said enlisted men shall at any one time have the rating of aviation mechanic, and said rating shall not be conferred upon any person except as hereinafter provided. Twelve enlisted men shall, in discretion of officer in command of section, be instructed in flying, and no enlisted man shall be assigned to duty as an aerial flyer against his will except in time of war. Each aviation enlisted man, while on flying duty, or while holding rating of aviation mechanic, shall receive an increase of fifty per centum in pay. Except as hereinafter provided in cases of officers now on aviation duty, no person shall be detailed as an aviation officer, or rated as a junior military aviator, or as a military aviator, or as an aviation mechanic, until after examination there shall have been issued to him a certificate of qualification for the detail or rating, or both. The Secretary of War shall cause certificates to be issued to all officers and men found qualified for the details and ratings for which examined. Except as hereinafter provided in cases of officers now on aviation duty who shall be rated as junior military aviators, no person shall be detailed an aviation officer in the section until he shall have served creditably as an aviation student for a period to be fixed by the Secretary of War; and no person shall receive the rating of military aviator until he shall have served creditably for at least three years as an aviation officer with rating of junior military aviator. There shall be paid to the widow of any officer or enlisted man who shall die as the result of an aviation accident, not the result of his own misconduct, or to any other person designated by him in writing, an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate to which such officer or enlisted man was entitled at the time of the accident resulting in his death, but any payment made in accordance with the terms of this provision on account of the death of any officer or enlisted man shall be in lieu of and a bar to any payment under the Acts of May 11, 1908, and March 3, 1909, on account of death of said officer or enlisted man.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5577, Mr. Borah.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of the Fort Boise Military Reservation, Idaho, to the Mayor and City Council of Boise as a public park upon the agreement of said corporation to repair, maintain and protect the reservation and the public property thereof during the continuance of its occupancy at its own expense. The Secretary of War may terminate said permission whenever he may deem it expedient to do so.

S. 5600, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—Authorizing the appointment of Major George A. Armes, retired, to the rank and grade of colonel on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 16510, Mr. Adamson.—To provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy, late members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to extend to them the thanks of Congress, to authorize their promotion, and for other purposes.

H.R. 16626, Mr. J. R. Knowland.—To place Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Clark Strong upon the retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 16633, Mr. Britten.—That to further increase the efficiency of the U.S. Marine Corps there is hereby created in said corps the grade of brigadier general: Provided, That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be appointed by selection by the President two brigadier generals from the officers of the line of the Marine Corps not below the grade of colonel, and who shall have at least five years to serve, and for this purpose the number of officers authorized is correspondingly increased.

H.R. 16635, Mr. Kent.—Authorizing the establishment of a free public school upon the Fort Barry (Cal.) Military Reservation.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1914.

The first sign of the near approach of June week and graduation day was the snake dance of the First Class Saturday morning in celebration of the completion of the examination in navigation, one of the most dreaded branches in the Academy curriculum. The dance wended its way through all the important walks and buildings and was witnessed and enjoyed by officers of the Academy and many others. June week exercises this year will be similar to the commencements of the large institutions of learning, and there will be a number of informal functions which differ from the events of previous June weeks.

Captain Fullam was in Washington Wednesday making final arrangements for the summer practice cruise of the midshipmen. It has been practically settled that the ships will stop at Gibraltar for two days, principally for the purpose of coaling. Gravesend and Naples will be the other two stops.

By an order issued Tuesday recitations of the First Class will be suspended May 21 and for the other three classes May 22. All drills and practical exercises, except dress parades, will be suspended from May 21, to May 27, inclusive.

The scholastic records for the whole course of four years indicate that Mdsn. Edward Ellsberg, of Colorado, will almost certainly lead the graduating class at the Naval Academy this year. During the present year he has been closely pushed by Mdsn. Noel Davis, of Utah, but Ellsberg's standing for the first three years insures him class leadership. He has much literary ability and has won several medals for essays on naval and historical subjects. Other midshipmen who will stand near the top are Edward L. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, and Robert W. Ferrell, of Virginia.

A number of awards for excellence in professional subjects and scholastic branches, the competitions being open in all but one case to members of the graduating class only, were announced at the Naval Academy on Monday. The presentation of these will be one of the interesting features of June week. The sword presented by the Class of 1871 for excellence in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery was won by Mdsn. Noel Davis, of Utah, one of the leading scholars of the graduating class. Mdsn. Edward L. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, will be honored by having his name engraved on the cup presented by the National Society, Sons of the Revolution, as the midshipmen most expert in practical ordnance and gunnery, or great gun target shooting. The sextant presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1864, awarded to the midshipman who shows the highest efficiency in practical and theoretical navigation, has been awarded to Mdsn. Edward Ellsberg, who will graduate with first honors. The medal presented by Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, Navy League of the United States, for the best essay on a naval or patriotic subject, was awarded to Mdsn. Preston Marshall, of New York city, a member of the Second Class. This is the only prize open to the competition of the whole body of midshipmen.

The winners of the medals offered to midshipmen of the Second Class for excellence in small-arms target work have been announced. The gold medal was won by Mdsn. Scott Umsted, of Pennsylvania; the silver medal by Mdsn. Glenn H. Easton, of Michigan; and the bronze medal by Mdsn. Robert M. Fortson, of Georgia. These medals, with the other awards, will be presented at one of the dress parades during June week.

A bugle and drum corps composed entirely of midshipmen made its first public appearance Wednesday during the baseball game between the midshipmen and St. John's collegians. It will be one of the big features of the Army-Navy baseball game to be played here on June 30 and will be much in evidence in future athletic contests and on other occasions. It will probably be used during some of the formal drills as well. The corps is composed of sixteen midshipmen, and was organized and trained by Mdsn. Robert W. Cary, jr. The movement was a voluntary one among the midshipmen, and all practice took place between half-past nine and ten in the evening, when the midshipmen are allowed a half hour of leisure. It produced fine music this afternoon and was warmly received.

The "Lucky Bag," the midshipmen's annual, was issued Wednesday by the members of the Class of 1914. The editor-in-chief is Mdsn. Charles F. Martin, and the dedication is to Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, for the past three years head coach of the football team. The annual contains over four hundred pages, is bound in padded leather, embossed in gold, and its printing and binding are of the highest standard. The "Lucky Bag" contains a choice assortment of the sketches, verses and drawings usual to college annuals, and in addition many unique and interesting features peculiar to the life of the midshipman. This includes many photographs taken by the midshipman while on the summer cruise, among them pictures taken in Antwerp, Queenstown and points in France. The editors have kept well out of the beaten paths of college productions, and many of the features are entirely new. The illustrations in colors are: "The Brigade Girl," by Howard Chandler Christy; "The Navy Queen," by Miss Nelly Groninger; "The Football Warrior," "The Baseball Leader," and "The German Figure," by Miss Marian Maloney; "The Hop Girl" and "The June Week Girl," by Miss Constance Cochrane.

J. C. Williams, of Texarkana, has passed both his mental and physical examinations for admission to the Naval Academy. Early in June Miss Dagny Nelson, sister of Midshipman Nelson, First Class, will wed Mr. Cox, a banker of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Tod, wife of Lieut. Elmer W. Tod, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to her home, Boston, Mass., Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parker's sister, Mrs. Hammond, left here Friday for Portsmouth, N.H., to which place Lieutenant Parker has been ordered. Mrs. Slayton, wife of Lieut. C. C. Slayton, U.S.N., entertained at auction last week. Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., was hostess at a tea on the Reina Mercedes.

Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, who have been the guests of the Maryland branch during its triennial conference, with their wives and friends visited the Naval Academy and Annapolis Friday afternoon, and were courteously received by Governor Goldsborough and Superintendent Fullam. Governor Goldsborough accompanied them to the Academy, where Captain Fullam and Capt. George W. Logan escorted them about the grounds and buildings. Later, there was a special parade and review of the battalion of midshipmen, Governor Goldsborough accepting the review for the party. Among those in the party was Lieut. Col. Asa B. Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, of New York.

One hundred and fifty members of the Washington Academy of Science, men and women, visited the Naval Academy Saturday and were shown special courtesies. Captain Fullam and a number of officers of the staff escorted them about the buildings and ground. Much time was spent in the department of engineering and naval construction and at the naval experimental station, across the Severn river, the trip being made by launch. The party witnessed the baseball game against Notre Dame, and other sports.

Capt. Bennet Puryear, jr., U.S.M.C., arrived here Wednesday to visit Mrs. Puryear's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Randall place. Captain Puryear and Mrs. Puryear have been in the Philippines for several years. The Captain's latest orders are to Mare Island, Cal.

A dinner was given Tuesday by Mrs. Partello, mother of Mdsn. M. C. Partello, in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt, U.S.N. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Lieut. and Mrs. Slayton and Mrs. Clements.

Misses Mildred and Constance Brady were hostesses on Wednesday afternoon at a dance given at Boucher's pavilion, on the Spa, in honor of the First Class of midshipmen. Miss Elizabeth Brady chaperoned the party. Mrs. William F. Low, wife of Commander Low, U.S.N., entertained on Wednesday at her home in honor of her sister, Mrs. Stewart, of Baltimore. Mrs. Harry Knox, Mrs. L. H. Chandler and Mrs. W. D. Brereton, jr., served punch. Mrs. G. W. Kenyon, Mrs. G. F. Neal and Mrs. Frank McComan assisted in the dining room. Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Hines, wife of Commander Hines, U.S.N. Miss Atwater, daughter of Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. W. H. Burns.

The members of the Naval Academy crew have elected Frederick P. Culbert, of New Jersey, captain for next season. Culbert stroked the crew the early part of the season, but later was moved to No. 2. The crew will lose heavily by graduation, and will have to depend largely next year on material from the junior crews.

The Navy-Franklin-Marshall game of baseball has been called off by the latter college.

Notre Dame won from the midshipmen Saturday afternoon by 4 to 2, in a fast and interesting game. The midshipmen were not without consolation, as they did much better than West Point against the same team a week ago. Vinson, the Navy's pitcher, held the hard hitting visitors to one run in the seven and two-thirds innings he pitched. Blodgett started the game, but was called to the bench after he had begun to be wild. Newing, of the visitors, got a home run off Blodgett and another off Vinson. The visitors made three runs in the second inning, and their only other tally was in the eighth. Singles by Glover and Vinson and an error gave the midshipmen a run in the third, and they got another in the fifth on Rodger's triple and Vinson's sacrifice fly. The Navy nine were: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Connolly, 1b.; Beall, Calhoun, 2b.; Rodgers, r.f.; Glover, l.f.; Blodgett, Vinson, p.

The racket men of the University of Pennsylvania won a finely contested match from the midshipmen Saturday afternoon by four strings to two. Godfrey starred for the Navy. The midshipmen players were Randolph, Watters, Godfrey, Popham, Nielew.

The midshipmen slaughtered the Bucknell field and track men Saturday afternoon, winning by 89½ points to 8½. In a number of events, the visitors did not get a place, and in only one were they better than third. In the discus throw Hagon, of Bucknell, gave a surprise by taking first place, his throw being shorter than two of his midshipmen opponents have frequently done. The midshipmen were not pressed and the performances were not up to the standard.

The excellent pitching of Vinson and the strong stickwork of his team mates enabled the midshipmen to win from St. John's College here Wednesday afternoon by 3 to 0. The Navy touched up Matthews, the St. John's pitcher, for thirteen hits, including a double, while the four singles registered against Vinson were scattered over as many innings. Both teams exhibited some sharp fielding and honors in this department were even. A base on balls and singles by Calhoun and Smith gave the midshipmen their first run in the second inning. In the eighth Matthews was hit safely four times, two runs being scored.

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1914.

Annapolis, Md., May 13, 1914.

The following is a list of the midshipmen of the First Class of the Naval Academy, which will be graduated on Friday, June 5, 1914:

Andrew Hughes Addons, Mo.; Leon Otto Alford, La.; Charles Fitzhugh Angel, N.Y.; Joseph Calvin Arnold, Pa.; George Simeon Arvin, Va.; Allen Withers Ashbrook, Ky.; William De Wayne Austin, Ky.

Wilder Du Puy Baker, Mich.; Alfred Henry Balsley, N.C.; Warner Williamson Bayley, at large; William Kelly Beard, Fla.; Alfred Gleeves Berry, jr., N.Y.; James David Black, O.; Lawrence John Kinzer Blades, Md.; James Earl Boak, Pa.; Thomas Taylor Bower, Pa.; John Herbert Brown, jr., Pa.; Carleton Fanton Bryant, Me.; John Henry Buchanan, Tex.; Foster Cushman Bumpus, Mass.; William Dudley Bungert, N.J.; William Clayton Burgey, O.; Edmund Wiedmann Burroughs, N.Y.

Malcolm Whitfield Callahan, Tenn.; Charles Baltimore Calvert Carey, Md.; Robert Webster Carey, jr., Mo.; Kemp Catlett Christian, La.; Bert Franklin Clark, Wyo.; Vincent Arthur Clarke, jr., Pa.; Edward Lull Cochran, Pa.; Marion Young Cohen, N.J.; Richard Lansing Connolly, Ill.; William Anderson Corn, Utah; John Marie Creighton, Pa.; Frank James Cunneen, N.Y.

Noel Davis, Utah; Ralph Otis Davis, Ill.; Raymond Arnold Deming, Conn.; Hayden Tagg Dickinson, Ky.; Thomas Leonard Dorman, Ill.; William Brice Dorris, Ala.; Thomas Francis Downey, Mass.; Thomas John Doyle, jr., Neb.; Greene William Duger, jr., Ala.; Robert Allen Dyer, 3d, N.Y.; Fred Martin Earle, Va.; Alexander Riemann Early, jr., Md.; Edward Ellsberg, Colo.

Robert White Ferrell, Va.; Paul Fitzsimmons, jr., at large; Paul William Fletcher, Va.; William Vincent Fox, Pa.; Conrad Dickinson Fry, Ill.

Wallis Gearing, Pa.; K. P. Gilchrist, Mo.; Charles Thomas Smith Gladden, Md.; Martin Griffin, Mass.; John Isaac Hale, Tenn.; Rudolph Hans, Neb.; William Keen Harrill, Tenn.; William Jackson Hart, jr., N.Y.; Raymond Salisbury Hatch, Wis.; Robert Ward Hayler, Ind.; William Augustin Heard, Tex.; George Tyler Howe, Mich.; Henry Willet Hoyt, Fla.

Homer L. Ingram, Ind. Horace Homer Jalbert, R.I.; Carl Henry Jones, Ala. Oliver Owen Kessing, Ind.; Benjamin Stacey Kilmaster, Mich.

William Joseph Lahodny, Minn.; William John Larson, Mich.; Thomas Calloway Latimore, jr., Tenn.; John Noble Laycock, Mass.; Henry Read Leonard, jr., Pa.; Frank Lopez Lowe, Ark.; Robert Philip Luker, Ill.

James Arthur McCown, Tex.; Lewis Halladay McDonald, O.; Joseph Loyd McGuigan, Okla.; Clarence James McReavey, Wash.; Charles Alton McGowan, Me.

William Earl Malloy, Tex.; George Charles Manning, Pa.; Adrian Raphael Marron, Colo.; Charles Franklin Martin, S.C.; George Marvell, at large; Robert Henry Maury, Va.; Siffrin Pontaine Maury, N.J.; Ralph Tandy Meacham, Ky.; Charles Harrison Meem, N.J.; Harvey Clarence Mitendorf, O.; John Franklin Maloney, N.Y.; Samuel Gannell Moore, Tex.; Julius Madison Moss, Miss.; John Gould Moyer, Ind.

Thomas Lewis Nash, Va.; George Field Neely, Mass.; Gordon Whympere Nelson, N.Y.; Harold Joachim Nelson, N.D.; Francis Kendall O'Brien, at large; Archibald Nelson Offley, at large.

Benjamin H. Page, Kas.; Edward Charles Palmer, Ia.; Irvine Dewey Peck, Wis.; Fred Earl Pelton, Colo.; Ralph

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Sherrod Hadley Quarles, Ala. Byron Brown Ralston, O.; Herbert James Ray, Tenn.; Joseph Reaser Redmond, Nev.; Swift Riche, Ill.; William Frederick Rhoe, Wash.; Albert Harold Rooks, Wash.; Charles Emery Rosendahl, Tex.; Donald Royce, Mich.; Theodore Davis Ruddock, jr., S.C.

Henry Parsons Samson, N.Y.; Karl Rathbun Shears, N.Y.; Edwin Thomas Short, Ore.; Thomas Cross Slingloff, Md.; Herman Adolph Spanagel, O.; Robert Caldwell Starkey, Ill.; Louis Joseph Stecher, Neb.; Delormier Mortimer Steece, Minn.; Simson Carl Stengel, Wis.; Theodore Weld Sterling, Mo.; Charles Davis Swain, Mass.

Alfred Purl Haken Tawressey, at large; William Alfred Teasley, Ga.; Frank Pugh Thomas, Tenn.; Stuart Day Truesdell, Okla.

John Langhorne Vaiden, Ala.; Robert Louis Vaughan, Tex.; Thomas Newcome Vinson, Cal. Augustus Wilson Walker, Ida.; John Beresford Wynn Waller, at large; Donald Fairchild Washburn, N.Y.; Philip Rider Weaver, R.I.; Theodore Dwight Westfall, Ill.; Zeno Waterbury Wicks, N.Y.; Arthur Edward Wills, Ind.; George Barry Wilson, Va.; Stanley Livingston Wilson, Ariz.; Lloyd Jerome Wiltse, S.D.; John Stevenson Winslow, O.; Malcolm Lee Worrell, Va.; Robert Scott Wyman, Me.

Philip Williamson Yeatman, Va.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 20, 1914.

The baseball game on Saturday was unusually well attended, many Fordham friends, at least 1,500, coming up on the steamer Grand Republic, which waited over for them until after the game. The tea dance at Cullum Hall was enjoyed; these little teas are becoming a feature of Saturdays. Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Coulter poured. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Slaughter. Miss Frances Falk, of Minnesota, is the guest of her uncle, Major Youngberg, and Mrs. Youngberg.

Mrs. Fieberger has returned home after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Upson, in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington Bates, of Boston, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson on Wednesday evening gave a dancing party at the club for Mrs. Wilson's sister, Miss Brooks. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieut. and Mrs. Housholder, the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Katherine Taylor, Captain Lindsey, Captain Card, Lieutenants Lewis and Erwin.

Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade for the week-end were Mrs. W. K. Jones, wife of Major Jones, 8th Inf., Miss Hoffman and the Misses Johnson, of New York. Captain Copeman, of the British army, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson last week, and at dinner Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick were invited. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Englis, of Brooklyn, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs. Mrs. Hughes has returned from Washington, where she has been visiting her family for a few weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. At bridge prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Holt. Captain Steece's week-end guests were Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Geisen-Danner and Miss Geisen-Danner, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Baer gave a tea at the club on Monday in honor of Mrs. John Bigelow and Miss Jane Bigelow, of Highland Falls, and for Capt. and Mrs. Vidner, Lieut. and Mrs. Housholder, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Elliot, Colonel Smith and Captain Wilcox.

Miss Katharine Jarman gave a charming party Friday to celebrate her third birthday; Miss Dolly Jarman assisted in receiving the guests, among whom were the Misses Mary Osborne, Marjory Bell, Sara Blenn Greene, Yvonne Crissy, Pamela Jacobs, Elizabeth Murray, Devin Mitchell, Adelaide Oldfield, Nancy Baird, Marjory Donovan, Eleanor Cutler, Cecilia Larned, Ella Sue Henderson, Masters Joey Stilwell, Robert Booth, Beverly Jones, Gabriel Assensio, Harvey Higley, Sonny Cunningham, Jack and Edward Wildrick, Johnny Slaughter. Outdoor games were played, the guests hunting for toys which were hidden in the yard and then the donkey game was played. Miss Devin Mitchell and Master Beverly Jones winning sand-box toys. Afterward the party moved into the dining room, where birthday cake and ice cream were served at a table dainty in pink and laden with favors.

Mrs. Logan on Sunday gave a tea on the lawn in front of the hotel for the furlough class. Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Housholder, and Mrs. Baldwin, mothers of cadets in the third class, assisted Mrs. Logan in receiving. The party was a great success. The furloughmen have dedicated their class book to Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Curry, mother of Lieutenant Curry, is visiting her son. On Saturday Lieutenant Curry gave a dinner party at the club for Mrs. Curry, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss Mary Mulqueen, Mr. Mulqueen, Lieutenant Sullivan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew on Saturday had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Colonel Clark.

Mrs. Thompson, of Washington, D.C., is stopping at the hotel for a week to visit her son, Cadet J. B. Thompson. The love feast and spring business meeting of the Reading Club was held at Cullum Hall Thursday with an attendance of twenty active members and one honorary member. After luncheon the officers for 1914-15 were elected as follows: Mrs. Assensio, president; Mrs. Cunningham, vice president, and Mrs. De Witt Jones, secretary and treasurer.

A new dancing class for officers and ladies has been formed to meet Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8:30. Mrs.

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Stiles, of New York, will instruct. Major James E. Runcie, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed and sworn in as librarian of the U.S. Military Academy.

Among recent visitors at the post are Colonel Mallory, who has been visiting his son, Cadet Mallory, Fourth Class; Major John Bigelow, of Highland Falls, and Major Eric Bergland, of Baltimore. The Friday Card Club met with Mrs. Robinson last week and the Wednesday Morning Club with Mrs. Avery. These clubs will hold several more meetings before adjourning for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird gave a porch supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Miss Taylor and Lieutenant Chase.

There has been a little changing around of quarters owing to the departure of several officers. Colonel Tschappatt has moved in the house recently occupied by Colonel Keffer (No. 27). Captain Arrowsmith has taken the quarters where Lieutenant Caffery lived (No. 62), and Colonel Shaw is living in Quarters 86, formerly occupied by Major Clayton.

The Board of Visitors of the Congressional Committee arrived at West Point Monday afternoon; they were given a review by the Corps of Cadets and shown around the post by various officers, Lieuts. E. W. Wildrick and Lewis being in charge of their entertainment. In the evening the members of the committee were tendered a reception at the club, all officers of the post attending. On Tuesday they were guests of honor at a luncheon at the club given by Colonel Townsley and attended by the Academic Board. It is expected that their first visit will last over several days. The members of the board are Congressmen W. J. Field, of Kentucky, D. J. Griffin, of New York, F. S. Deitrick, of Massachusetts, P. E. Quinn, of Mississippi, F. L. Greene, of Vermont, and W. J. Hulings, of Pennsylvania.

The Army nine won from Fordham Saturday afternoon by a score of 7 to 5, after an interesting game. Walsh, of Fordham, and Neyland, of West Point, had a pitcher's battle, and while the visitors benefited somewhat from Neyland's tendency to wildness, the Army men were able to bunt hits, while the visitors' hits were well scattered. The Army hammered Walsh hard in the fifth and tied the score. In the eighth with one down Milburn doubled. Dunigan flew out to second base and Milburn came through when Carroll, of Fordham, threw Bradley's roller into the stands. Bradley scored a moment later on Britton's single to right. Fifteen hundred rooters accompanied by the 22d Regiment Band, N.G.N.Y., whooped things up in the stands. The cadet players were Gerhardt, 3b.; Merril, c.f.; Neyland, p.; Coffin, s.s.; Hobbs, r.f.; Milburn, c.; Dunigan, 2b.; Bradley, l.f.; Britton, 1b.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1914.

The Monday Evening Bridge Club was entertained by Lieutenant Commander Enochs aboard the Wisconsin. Present: Constr. and Mrs. G. A. Bisset, Lieut. and Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. D. G. Copeland, Lieutenants Davis, Starr and Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard. Miss Jessie Willets entertained at bridge Saturday in honor of Miss Anne Bryan, of Washington, D.C., and for Mrs. David C. Crowell, Mrs. Arthur H. Dodge, Mrs. Landenberger, Mrs. Court, Mrs. Cochrane, Misses Hughes and Bryden. Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, jr., gave a dinner as a birthday surprise to Lieutenant Cochrane Tuesday. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Copeland, Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Blackburn, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes that evening had an informal dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Porter and their house guests.

Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court gave a farewell dinner Tuesday in honor of Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, who are soon to leave for Boston, where Constructor Coburn has been assigned to duty. Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, of Troy, N.Y., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane. Mrs. Henry H. Porter entertained at lunch Thursday for Messdames Cochrane, Pilcher, Dodge, Blakely and Miss Brown. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Gustine, at their country home in Devon.

Paymaster Hine gave a tea-dance in the navy yard on Tuesday. Mrs. Tenbroeck is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, on South Lambert street. Dr. Downey gave a tea-dance on the Maine. Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis are occupying Colonel Radford's home on South Lambert street, Colonel Radford and his family having moved into their summer home at Bala, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane entertained the Bridge Club Monday.

Constr. and Mrs. F. G. Coburn gave a dinner and bridge for Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. James Shock, Mr. and Mrs. McCarty. Mrs. C. M. Cooke has been the guest of Miss Anna Paul. Surg. E. H. H. Old, formerly of Norfolk, Va., was guest of honor at an informal dinner-dance given by Constr. and Mrs. Court Wednesday.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, who accompanied the Navy crew for the "American Henley" on the Schuylkill River, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, at the Clinton. Lieutenant Commander Fairfield and the Navy crew have established their quarters at the Walton Hotel. Mrs. G. A. Bisset has been confined to her home with the measles.

Mrs. Alexander S. Williams entertained at bridge on Wednesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Herman E. Welte, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe, Lieut. and Mrs. Copeland, Miss Randolph and Mr. Richards. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray spent last Sunday at Annapolis as the guest of Mdsn. John Gray. Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw gave an informal dinner and dance at their home in Overbrook in honor of Ensign and Mrs. John P. Dalton, who came up from Newport for the week-end.

ROWING REGATTA.

The Naval Academy crews entered in the American Rowing Association Regatta on the Schuylkill Saturday did not succeed in winning any of the races in which they were entered, although some of the finishes were very close and the crews rowed gamely. The Navy entries were a four-oared shell in the special race for the Navy Cup, where they were pitted against the University Barge Club, Harvard Boat Club, University of Pennsylvania, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, and the Undine Barge Club. In this race the Navy finished third, the University of Pennsylvania being first, and the University Barge second. The Navy's next entry was in the junior collegiate eight-oared shells, which was won by Harvard, with Yale second, Pennsylvania third and Navy fourth, Princeton bringing up the rear.

The first eight-oared shell race was very exciting, there being no open water between the first three crews at the finish. Here the Navy's best crew was beaten by Harvard, whom the midshipmen had beaten two weeks before at Annapolis, and the Union Boat Club, of Boston, composed mostly of veteran Harvard oarsmen. The last race in which the Navy figured was in the freshmen eight-oared shell event, where the University of Pennsylvania freshmen were the Navy's only opponents. The University of Pennsylvania crew

repeated their victory over the midshipmen by three lengths. The day was ideal for rowing and the river swarmed with light pleasure craft of all kinds. Among the Navy representatives who were aboard the torpedoboard Manly were Comdr. James P. Morton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, Lieut. L. B. Anderson, Misses Laura McCowen, Dorothy Disston and Batcheller.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 17, 1914.

Misses Katherine Moorhead and Edythe Locke were callers in the garrison a few days ago. The recent order sending the 4th Infantry to Vera Cruz has changed the plans of a number of the ladies who have been at Galveston. Mrs. Whiting will take a house at Crook and have her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sweet, with her; Mrs. Hayes will be with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ringwalt, in Omaha; Mrs. Nuttman will occupy a house at Crook; Mrs. Weeks will be at Crook for a few weeks and then join her mother, Mrs. Sweeting, in Lyons, N.Y.; Mrs. Nesbitt will be at Crook about June 1, and a little later will go to Cleveland, Ohio, to be with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Spencer; Mrs. Fulton has gone to Denver to be with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett; a few will remain at Galveston and others will join their husbands at Vera Cruz.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rosewater, of Omaha, complimented Messdames Farnham, Glen Denning and Younglof with a supper party, May 10. Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire and Miss Aleshire spent the week-end camping along the Platte river, bringing home a lovely string of fish.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ADLER.—Born to Mrs. Elmer E. Adler, wife of Elmer E. Adler, former cadet of the U.S.M.A., a son, Davis Elmer, on May 17, 1914.

BILLINGSLEA.—Born at Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1914, a son, Charles Billingslea, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BIRDSALL.—Born at Fort Stevens, Ore., May 10, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Birdsall, U.S.A., a son, John H. Birdsall, jr.

CAIRNES.—Born at Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1914, to Lieut. George W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Cairnes, a son, William Denton.

CROWELL.—Born to Paymr. D. C. Crowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowell at Philadelphia, on May 20, 1914, a son, Albert Willis.

GEIGER.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., May 9, 1914, to the wife of Surg. A. J. Geiger, U.S.N., a son.

MILLER.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., May 15, 1914, a daughter, Yvonne Marie Miller, to the wife of Lieut. Adolph B. Miller, U.S.M.C.

STRUBLE.—Born on May 18, 1914, to Lieut. G. W. Struble, U.S.N., and Mrs. Struble, a daughter, Margaret Priscilla.

VON SCHRADER.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Alleyne von Schrader, M.C., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

COX—JACKSON.—At Middletown, Conn., May 16, 1914, Mr. John Lyman Cox and Miss Evelyn Quintard Jackson, sister of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A.

REED—BAYLES.—At Denver, Colo., May 12, 1914, P.A. Surg. Edward Urbane Reed, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie Hall Bayles.

RICHARDSON—LESHER.—At Richmond, Va., Dec. 4, 1914, Ensign William Nicholas Richardson, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Belle Evelyn Crist, daughter of Mrs. Robert W. Leshar, of Washington, D.C.

STEEER—WOODHEAD.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 25, 1914, Lieut. Thomas I. Steere, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lora Woodhead.

DIED.

BEACH.—Died at Toledo, O., May 9, 1914, Joseph Lane Beach, late first lieutenant and adjutant, 5th Alabama Inf., C.S.A., father of Comdr. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N.

FORSE.—Died at La Jolla, Cal., May 6, 1914, Mrs. Virginia Forse, widow of the late Major Albert G. Forse, 1st U.S. Cav., and mother of Miss Virginia Katherine Forse, of La Jolla, Cal., a native of Virginia, aged 68 years, 5 months, 9 days. The remains were forwarded to Washington, D.C., for services and interment.

JAY.—Died at Worcester, Mass., May 8, 1914, Mrs. Harriette A. Jay, daughter of the late Major David H. Vinton, U.S.A.

LYON.—Died May 19, 1914, Capt. Gideon A. Lyon, one of General Schofield's staff in the Civil War, and uncle of the late Major Henry G. Lyon, late U.S. Army, and wife, at Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D.C.

NICHOLSON.—Died on board the U.S.S. Vicksburg at Mazatlan, Mexico, May 15, 1914, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N.

PECK.—Died at Boston, Mass., May 14, 1914, Caroline Garner Peck, of West Haverstraw, N.Y., mother of Mrs. Frederick Hanna, wife of Lieut. Frederick Hanna, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

PORTER.—Died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 21, 1914, Lieut. Col. Carlisle P. Porter, U.S.M.C., retired.

RAYMOND.—Died, May 15, 1914, Dr. John Underwood Raymond, brother of Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at his home, 1224 Euclid street, Washington, D.C.

TUTTLE.—Died at Spring Valley, N.Y., May 14, 1914, ex-Col. Truman V. Tuttle, 47th N.Y.

WILLIAMSON.—Died in Washington, D.C., at Louise Home, May 18, 1914, Miss Caroline C. Williamson, aunt of Mrs. B. F. Tilley, and daughter of Dr. Thomas Williamson, U.S.N. Interment at Portsmouth, Va., May 20.

WINSLOW.—Died at Brownsville, Texas, May 20, 1914, Capt. Richard P. Winslow, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Major Bryant, commanding the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., directs his command to parade in Newark on Memorial Day, May 30, as escort to the grand marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic. Boots and saddles, 7:30 a.m.; assembly, 7:45 a.m. Field day exercises will be held at the polo field of the Essex County Country Club, at West Orange, at 2:45 p.m. First Lieutenant Brown, Troop C, is detailed as officer of the day, and 2d Lieutenant Wilkinson is detailed as officer of the Guard. Troop B, in view of its distance from Newark, is excused, but will parade, dismounted, with the Grand Army of the Republic at Red Bank.

The G.C.M. which tried Major Patrick J. Hamrock, Colorado National Guard, who was in charge of the Militia at the Ludlow shooting, where two women and eleven children were killed, made its finding May 21. The verdict will be duly made known by Governor Ammons. The trial of six other officers was commenced by the same court, but Capt. Edward F. Carson, of Troop A, who testified a few days ago that the tents were looted during the Ludlow horror and that he could not restrain the men under him, most of them mine guards, demanded a separate trial, and this was granted. The taking of testimony in Captain Carson's case was begun immediately.

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NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

71ST N.Y. DEFEATS MIDSHIPMEN.

After three years of defeat the rifle team of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., won from the midshipmen in a rifle contest at Annapolis, Md., May 16, 1914, by nine points, scoring 1,547 to 1,538. So well was the match contested that the visitors had to better the highest score made in a match by the midshipmen in two years. The match determined the possession for a year of a cup offered several years ago by the 71st. The veteran rifeman, Sergt. George Doyle, of the 71st, was high gun, with 142 points out of a possible 150. His string of 49 out of a possible 50 at the rapid fire being a remarkable performance. Midshipman Pennoyer made the highest score on his team. The summary follows:

71ST NEW YORK.

| | 200 Yds. | 600 Yds. | 1,000 Yds. | Total. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|
| (rapid fire) | | | | |
| Sergeant Doyle | 49 | 48 | 45 | 142 |
| Sergeant Barkeley | 31 | 44 | 43 | 118 |
| Captain Westernman | 44 | 45 | 43 | 129 |
| Lieutenant Potter | 40 | 44 | 40 | 124 |
| Captain Kelback | 43 | 47 | 48 | 138 |
| Lieutenant Thompson | 40 | 45 | 42 | 127 |
| Major Wells | 39 | 43 | 37 | 119 |
| Corporal Martens | 48 | 43 | 45 | 134 |
| Private Loomis | 45 | 45 | 45 | 135 |
| Sergeant Hampton | 28 | 47 | 40 | 115 |
| Captain DeLamater | 43 | 49 | 41 | 133 |
| Corporal Bryan | 45 | 45 | 43 | 133 |
| Aggregate | 495 | 545 | 507 | 1547 |

NAVAL ACADEMY.

| | 200 Yds. | 600 Yds. | 1,000 Yds. | Total. |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|
| (rapid fire) | | | | |
| Raddock | 43 | 48 | 44 | 135 |
| Fenneman | 42 | 48 | 44 | 134 |
| Williams | 45 | 44 | 46 | 135 |
| Dudley | 43 | 45 | 45 | 133 |
| Parkinson | 42 | 45 | 44 | 131 |
| Cauldwell | 39 | 47 | 41 | 127 |
| Pennoyer | 47 | 47 | 45 | 139 |
| Pamperin | 40 | 40 | 40 | 120 |
| Umsted | 33 | 45 | 44 | 119 |
| H. S. Clark | 34 | 46 | 46 | 126 |
| B. F. Clark | 47 | 46 | 38 | 131 |
| Fortson | 41 | 40 | 43 | 124 |
| Aggregate | 496 | 541 | 501 | 1538 |

VARIOUS ITEMS.

After a sharp battle the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor passed a resolution May 15 asking all union men not to join the National Guard or the Pennsylvania Constabulary. David Williams, a delegate from Allentown, opposed the resolution, declaring that union men should join such organizations, but refuse to serve when called for strike duty.

The 12th N.Y. paraded on the afternoon of Sunday, May 17, for the annual church service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mgr. Lavelle delivered the address of welcome. The sermon was by the chaplain, J. N. Connolly, of the 12th.

Colonel Graves, 8th Inf., Mass. Vol. Militia, has directed company commanders to submit to him at an early date a report on the enrollment of their companies, with information as to how many men will volunteer for United States service if called upon, and also as to how many recruits each company is now carrying on the rolls available for enlistment, and how many old men, past members of the company, have expressed a desire for service in case the company is called on for such duty.

Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, Chief Q.M. of the N.G. N.Y., has been granted a three months' leave, during which he will visit Japan, Korea and the Philippines. During his absence Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, chief commissary, will perform the duties of Chief Q.M. in addition to his own duties, and can be relied upon to perform the extra duty in the most effective manner. Colonel Sternberger will be camp Q.M. and commissary at Fishkill Plains.

The headquarters team of the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., have won the pistol competition for the prize presented by Capt. Louis F. Kuntz. The conditions were teams of five men, firing three strings of five shots per man each, at 50-yard targets. The winning team scored an aggregate of 289 points, and the total scores of its members were: Capt. W. B. Short, 63; Capt. W. T. Wright, 65; Sergt. W. B. Love, 63; Corp. F. A. Crist, 56, and Sergt. H. V. Bernheim, 42. The scores of the other teams were as follows: Hospital Corps, 285; Battery A, 222; Battery B, 205; Battery C, 267; Battery D, 204; Battery E, 259, and Battery F, 228.

First Lieut. U. T. Winslett, 2d Inf., Georgia National Guard, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., beginning May 15, 1914.

The assignment of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Maine, to batteries and calibers for the purpose of target practice will be as follows: 1st, 2d, 5th, 11th Cos., Battery Sullivan, 10-inch rifles; 3d, 8th, 9th, 12th Cos., Battery DeHart, 10-inch rifles; 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th Cos., Battery Garesche, 6-inch rifles.

Capt. Edward P. King, adjutant, 1st Field Artillery, N.G. N.Y. (first lieutenant, 6th Field Artillery, U.S.A.), in addition to his regular duties has undertaken to instruct a class of gunners. So eager, however, are the men to join the class that the Captain has taken a larger contract than he anticipated, and with forty to fifty men from Battery D alone on one evening enough work is provided to keep busy several instructors. First Lieutenant Mills has passed the examining board as captain.

The 69th N.Y. will assemble at the armory on Sunday, May 24, 1914, in full dress uniform, to proceed to the navy yard, Brooklyn, to participate in the twelfth annual Memorial military field mass to be held under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans, on the campus of the Marine Barracks. Assembly, 9:10 a.m. sharp. The regiment will march to the recreation pier, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, where it will embark on steamers provided for transportation to the navy yard and return. "In view of the fact that a large representation of the National Guard, U.S. Army, Navy, etc., will be present," says Colonel Conley, "the commanding officer urges each member of the organization to make a special effort to attend, in order that the regiment may present the same creditable appearance that heretofore it has presented at this ceremony."

In the G.C.M. for the trial of certain officers and men of the Colorado National Guard, in connection with the mining troubles, Lieut. K. E. Lindelfert on May 16 testified that he fired into the tents of the strikers at Ludlow, but not until

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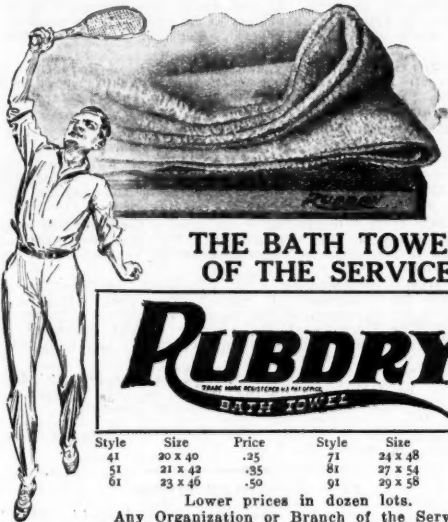
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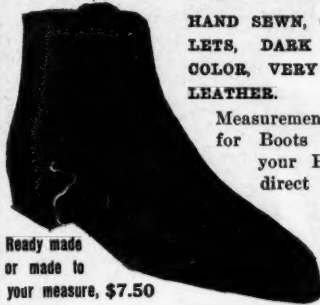
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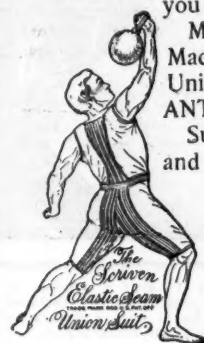
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Mills 1" Web Sword Slings, with hanger for eyelets in belt, No. 210......50
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after the strikers had opened fire. He said he prevented his men from shooting when they could have killed more than 100 strikers with one volley. He said also that he knew he was a "marked" man—that the strikers had sworn to "get" him, and would have killed him if possible. The Lieutenant told how he and Captain Carson had rescued several women and children from the tents, working under a heavy fire from the strikers.

National Guard organizations in various cities of the United

States where there are any posts of the G.A.R. will turn out as escort to the veterans on Memorial Day, and in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

Major Frank B. Barrett, of the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., commanded by Col. H. H. Rogers, has applied for retirement at his own request. Major Barrett first joined the Artillery of the state as a second lieutenant of the 2d Battery, May 27, 1904. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Battery, May 10, 1907; captain, 2d Battalion of

Field Artillery, Sept. 19, 1911, and Major, 1st Regiment, Oct. 23, 1912. He is the senior major in the Field Artillery, and has been assigned of late to supervise a battery of the regiment at Binghamton, and another at Rochester. The Major's horse "Artillery" several years ago was a prize-winner at horse shows.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Phalen, of the 69th New York, has gone to Europe on a brief business trip, kept in touch with Colonel Conley by wireless while on the ocean. He was traveling

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The limit of going some in the smokings line is to make fire with a match, then hitch it to a jimmy pipe packed brimful of Prince Albert! Me-o-my! Gets you mighty pleased-like, and turns on the sunshine spigot in your system very early in the A. M. Prince Albert wins every man who's game enough to hit the high spot at the cost of a dime. Doesn't make any difference what you think about being able to smoke a pipe, you can and you will—and get happy on every pull—if you'll nail your flag to the mast of

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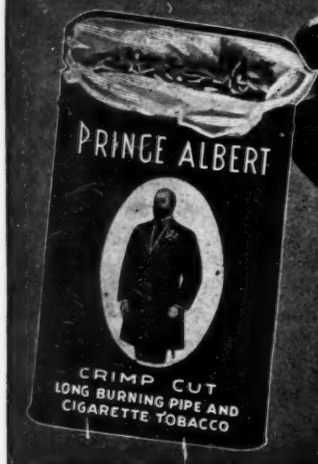
Men, here's class—and quality and flavor and fragrance. Get a whiff or a puff of P. A. fresh out of a pipe or from a makin's cigarette and you've just got to have more. Tastes so good it's right hard to wait till the next fire-up. Because P. A. can't bite your tongue! Bite's cut out by a patented process. Paste that in your hat!

Say, you chum up to a jimmy pipe. And some P. A. that you'll call by its first name before you're an hour older. And you'll find yourself on the road to contentment. It's bully fine to be jimmy pipe joy'us!

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on the steamer Olympic and on May 12 sent a wireless to the Colonel that in case the regiment was called out, incident to the trouble in Mexico, to cable him at once and that he could report back to the armory May 30, if necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has issued in handy pamphlet form: Extract from the U.S. Mustering Regulations, providing for the muster of the Organized Militia into the military service of the United States, war organization of the Organized Militia, and information to medical officers of the Organized Militia.

The full complement for the two new light batteries of Field Artillery, being organized in Pittsburgh, has been enrolled and will be mustered in about June 1. "The personnel is said to be of an exceptionally high grade," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "and it is asserted that there was no robbing of Infantry commands of that section of the state." Major Mehner, adjutant general to General Logan, who has been in charge of the creation of the new units, in speaking of the raising of these two new batteries, is quoted as follows:

"The organization of the two batteries has been completed. We have not an enlisted man of the brigade in the two commands. Our batteries are comprised of fifty per cent. of college graduates; seventy-five per cent. have had military experience in the Navy and the Army, while ninety per cent. have had a high school education. We have had the pick of the best class of young men in the county, and this will be seen when we are mustered into service the latter part of the present month. There is not a man in these two batteries that does not know the mechanism of the guns, and that is saying a whole lot. We don't expect to be called upon for service suddenly in Mexico, but can muster in forty-eight hours. All our guns and other stores are ready and will be shipped to us as soon as we have had our organization approved by the State and the War Departments."

VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt., is now headquarters for the Vermont National Guard and the home of two of the best companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

"The adjutant," says the Daily News, of Burlington, "is Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., instructor of military tactics at the University of Vermont, and one of the most popular Government officers in the East. The official headquarters of the regiment is at the University, where Co. C, which is composed almost entirely of students, is stationed. There is inspiration in the presence of the student battalion, which Captain Reeves has brought to a high degree of efficiency. Burlington is also headquarters for the 3d Battalion of Vermont National Guard, with Major J. M. Ashley in charge as adjutant and M. B. Gill, formerly of Co. M, as clerk. The other two battalions are at Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury. Dr. F. E. Clark is captain of the Hospital Corps and its headquarters are also here. Co. M has a strength of sixty-five men, under the captaincy of C. C. Girard, who has the men out drilling at night. This company is now in excellent shape for service should they be needed in the call to arms.

Lieutenants Hudson and Homiester render efficient aid to Captain Girard in keeping the company up to the mark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adj. Gen. H. E. Tutherly, of New Hampshire, in recent general orders, taking time by the forelock, says: "In view of the possibility of service in Mexico, company, troop and battery commanders will ascertain, and report immediately, the names of officers and men in their commands whose physical condition, business affairs or family relations would render them unavailable for this service. Regimental and battalion commanders will make similar report concerning their field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff officers."

The section of the country between Concord and Kearsarge Mountain has been selected for the practice marches, camps of instruction and maneuvers of the New Hampshire National Guard, and the following troops will proceed from their home station June 15, 1914, for field service for six days' instruction:

Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; 1st Regiment of Infantry; Co. A, Signal Corps; detachments of the Hospital Corps; officers and enlisted men of the General Staff Corps.

Officers before being recommissioned to the same grade after five years' service will be required to be examined as to their physical qualifications. The following member of the staff of the Governor is announced: aide-de-camp, Major Edward J. Gallagher, Concord, vice Knox, resigned. The months of May, June, July, August, September and October are designated as the regular target season for 1914.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Brevet Major William J. Underwood, captain of Co. G, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and one of the best known captains in the National Guard of the state, has applied for retirement after many years of faithful service. Captain Underwood, who is senior line captain of the 7th, first joined the 7th as a private in Co. H, Nov. 2, 1877, and has served continuously ever since. His long and efficient record includes that of being one of the most distinguished marksmen in the state and regiment, and by his retirement from the regiment the active list will lose a very valuable officer. Captain Underwood, since his enlistment, has performed all important duty with the regiment, including riot duty and state encampments and also joint encampments with the Army. His record of attendance is practically 100 per cent during all his long years of service. His company is among the best in the regiment, and he has been a member of various regimental rifle teams each year since 1877, and has represented the state as a member of its rifle teams during twelve years. He was also a member of several international rifle teams—that of the American team in 1881 and the Anglo-American rifle team in 1905 and 1906. In the individual matches in 1881 he won the state championship medal of the N.E.A., and has been marksman, sharpshooter, expert, and distinguished expert each year since his enlistment, and has a large number

of valuable trophies and medals to show for his shooting prowess.

The remarks of the inspecting officers on the recent inspection of the 7th Regiment leaves, as usual, little or nothing to be desired, and there was no criticism of any important detail. After the Connecticut maneuvers the attention of the commanding officer of the regiment was called to the fact that more instruction should be given to the men in the individual care of the rifle, and since that time this matter has received the most thorough consideration. Each man who shoots in the armory range is required to clean his own rifle at the conclusion of the shooting, and in this way the men have familiarized themselves with the care and methods of cleaning the rifle. All that is necessary for an inspecting officer to do in the 7th is to point out anything that needs to be done, and it is done. Unfortunately, however, this is not true of some other organizations. The inspecting officer points out that "the instruction both of officers and enlisted men is thorough, and great zeal is displayed in obtaining any additional information on observance of military courtesy and discipline. The armory building was found to be in the most excellent condition."

We publish on page 1206 of this issue an interesting announcement concerning the visit of the regiment to Governors Island May 28, and to West Point on June 6.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

PRAIRIE.—The U.S.S. Prairie, naval transport, was formerly the El Rio, one of four Morgan liners whose purchase by the Government was authorized April 5, 1898, for use as auxiliary cruisers.

A. A. T.—Generals rank as follows: General, lieutenant general, major general and brigadier general. The highest active rank in the U.S. Army under existing law is that of major general. On the retired list we still have four lieutenant generals. The full generals of the Army were Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. For information as to requirements for admission to West Point, address the War Department, at Washington, and a circular will be sent to you.

W. H. K.—Mexican service will not be counted double toward retirement, but a twenty per cent. increase in pay will be given.

A. B. C.—Regarding your fire claim and the reported waiving of statute of limitations in similar cases, address inquiry to War Department.

J. R. C.—The official list of vacancies, Naval Academy, will not be available until after the June graduations. Capt. John J. Pershing was appointed brigadier general by President Roosevelt in 1906. It was within the discretion of the President to appoint such officers as he chose to the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general. Pershing had an excellent record.

H.—The Index to Army Regulations, under Reduction to Ranks, cites the paragraphs which should answer your first question. Your question as to tactics goes back too far for a definite answer.

O. H.—Would like to learn where he may obtain a copy of the poem entitled "The United States Marine."

TAB.—Until the official list is published we cannot say whether the party of whom you inquire took the examination for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, and is on the eligible list. Watch for the eligible list.

EX-NON-COM.—Regarding examinations for Volunteer commission, apply to War Department. For the book you ask for send fifteen cents to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

READER.—Congressman J. J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, is from the 7th Congressional District, New York. Regarding eligibility for appointment and manner of making application, address War Department for circular. Your letter to us shows that you are deficient in orthography. Get busy with your speller and dictionary.

M. T.—The 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was the first to adopt the title of "National Guards" back in the 'twenties,' about the time of the visit of General Lafayette to New York. Other organizations later took up the designation, which originated in France, until finally the term was used generally throughout the United States.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., May 14, 1914.

Mrs. Holcomb gave a delightful party which was planned as a handkerchief and duster shower to Mrs. John Lewis May 1. The gifts were arranged to represent a "hank-dusto plant." Miss Emily Dodge and Master Harry Cavanaugh gave an evening party for the young people May 1. Games and candy-making were enjoyed. Present: Misses Alice and Joy Grierson, Elizabeth Woodward, Betty Fleming, Masters Leslie and Page Holcomb, Merton Brown, Allen Cavanaugh and Mr. Jack Grierson. The premature closing of the Leavenworth and Riley schools sent several of our officers back to the regiment. Captain Cornell arrived May 3. Lieutenants Cummins and Tison May 4, from Fort Riley. Lieutenant Addie reached here May 8 from Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Hatfield, with his brigade adjutant, Major Lochridge, and Colonel Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., visited on the post May 3. Col. and Mrs. Gresham entertained Colonels Hatfield and Guilfoyle, who were given a delightful band concert in the afternoon, during which the officers of the garrison called. Major Lochridge was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott. Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Conard and small daughter, Janice, all of whom have been at Naco, arrived May 4.

Troop E marched up from Naco on Monday, in response to orders received Sunday to come here for station. Troop K was to have come from Forrest, but the orders were changed. Troop B received rush orders Tuesday evening to go to Naco the next day for station, so marched out by eleven o'clock Wednesday. Lieutenant Abbott left Tuesday morning, mounted, to join his troop at Forrest.

The swimming pool was filled May 1, but the unusually cool weather that prevailed about that time kept many from taking advantage of it. This last week, however, it has proved very popular, and will no doubt have a greater number of patrons as time goes on.

Mrs. Luhn and Mrs. Aplington entertained jointly with an informal tea May 5 for Mesdames Grierson, Cavanaugh, Blaine and Misses Alice and Joy Grierson and Dodge. Lieutenant Smith came up from Naco last week to aid his family in getting settled, they having taken the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Luhn. Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. May, arrived Friday from El Paso. Mrs. Babcock and Master Parmalee left last week, Wednesday, for Yuma to join Captain Babcock for a short time, and will go later to San Francisco to make a long visit.

Lieutenants Smith, Brooks and Aplington all left on the Sunday afternoon train, having made brief visits up here. Captain Fleming came up from Nogales Saturday for a three days' visit with his family. Mrs. Brant returned Sunday from a ten days' stay in Douglas. Dr. McMurdo made a short visit to Naco and Forrest last week, returning Monday. Mrs. Holcomb and Mrs. Conard motored to Naco Saturday. Mrs. Cornell arrived Tuesday, having made a short visit in Denver after leaving Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell have taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, but were entertained during the first few days after their arrival by Capt. and Mrs. Huston.

Lieut. Marr O'Connor, who has been here for a fortnight, left Tuesday for Fort Bayard. Mrs. McCormack made a flying visit to Naco last Friday, and, with Master Willard, is leaving to-day to make a stay of some time in Naco. Captain Rutherford came up from Forrest on Wednesday, and will return to-day. Mrs. Rutherford and small son, John, leave to-day for Detroit, where Mrs. Rutherford will spend the

summer with her mother, Mrs. Lyster. Mrs. O'Connor gave a thimble party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Walton served iced tea, and Mrs. Brant served salad. Other guests were Mesdames Fleming, Rutherford, Pritchard, Guiney, Holcomb, Luhn and Aplington. The first meeting of the Post Card Club was held last week Wednesday in the post gymnasium, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Aplington hostesses. Five tables were played, and Mrs. Huston made high score. Mrs. Evans left Tuesday for Naco, to make a short visit to Major Evans. Troop B returned from Naco Monday afternoon, it having been decided to keep only two troops there for station. Captain Oden left last week for Nogales, where he is to act as quartermaster, relieving Lieutenant Dilworth, who will join his troop at Forrest. Dr. Skelton entertained with a "movie" party on Wednesday evening, when his guests were Mrs. Grierson, Miss Dodge, Alice and Joy Grierson and Mr. Jack Grierson. Miss Stuehl arrived on Wednesday from Nogales to be the guest for a few days of Mrs. Boyd, before going on to her home in California. Mrs. Boyd is entertaining at cards for her this afternoon. Lieutenant Cummins has left for Nogales, where he is to join Troop A, and Lieutenant Addis will go this week to join the same organization.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 18, 1914.

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie arrived Thursday from Hot Springs, where he has been under treatment. He has been relieved as post quartermaster, and he and Mrs. Craigie expect to leave on Thursday for a trip in their automobile to Boston and Philadelphia. A number of officers and ladies on Tuesday evening enjoyed a banquet given by the members of the Loyal Legion at the Hotel Van Ness. Gen. Crosby P. Miller, retired, acted as toastmaster. Among the speeches was one cleverly given by Colonel Nicholson in behalf of his regiment. Those who enjoyed the evening were Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Clark, Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming and Miss Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Major Fenton, Captain Romeyn and Lieutenant Coleman.

The Post Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Fenton winning the prize. Other guests were Mesdames Nicholson, Winn, Clark, Paine, Wade, Kochersperger, King, Roberts, Fleming, Purington, Coppock, Smalley, Coleman, Andrews, Brown, Mrs. Milling and Miss Fleming. Mrs. Milling, of Kansas City, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Clark. Lieutenants Day and Shultz went to Plattsburg Saturday with the baseball team.

An interesting boxing match took place on Saturday evening in the post riding hall. The 5th Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg, was invited to attend and about twenty officers and several hundred men came over to enjoy the event. The 2d Cavalry band met them at the station and escorted them to the riding hall.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Roberts gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieut. and Mrs. Colley. Captain Powers left last week for Washington, for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital. Major De Witt is confined to his quarters with measles. Miss Jocelyn, daughter of General Jocelyn, on Thursday had a luncheon at her home in Burlington for Mesdames Swift, Brown, Andrews and Miss Helen Winn.

Several entertainments have been given this week in honor of Miss Winn, who is to be married on Wednesday to Lieutenant Hunter. Among them was a musicale given by Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Brown on Sunday evening. The program was given at Lieutenant Smalley's quarters and the guests enjoyed a "Dutch lunch" at Lieut. and Mrs. Brown's. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Winn, Miss Nicholson, Miss Stephens, of Burlington, Miss Jocelyn, Miss Catherine Winn, Lieutenants Hunter, Nelson, Brett, Sumner, Snyder, Nicholson and Eastham.

Miss Catherine Winn arrived Saturday from the Emma Willard School at Troy, N.Y., to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Winn. Lieutenant Colonel Dickman arrived last week from Washington. He is welcomed by his many friends in Burlington made during his station here as a lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Nicholson gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Purington, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Nicholson and Colonel Dickman. Lieutenant Buchanan arrived last week from Florida, where he has been spending several months' sick leave. Miss Nicholson has recovered from a recent attack of bronchitis.

Capt. and Mrs. Cullen had dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Herron. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Roberts gave a musicale. Mrs. Roberts was assisted by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smalley. After the musicale a Welsh rabbit supper was enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger, Capt. and Mrs. Purington, Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Powers, Miss Nicholson, Colonel Dickman and Major Winn. Mrs. Coe and children arrived in the post last week from St. Louis.

A polo field has been made on the parade ground in front of the officers' quarters and many enjoy watching the games. Among those who play are Lieutenants Swift, Brown, Andrews, Snyder, Nicholson, Ratzko and Brett.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, May 16, 1914.

Tom Davis, son of General Davis, is at 6th Brigade headquarters visiting his father. Tom has been in California and South Carolina, and is to enter Annapolis in June.

Messrs. Waldo ('99), John Curtiss ('07) and Davis ('12), all Princeton men, were guests of Lieutenant Brewer (1900), from Houston, El Paso and Waco, respectively, and attended the supper-dance on Sunday. Mr. Curtiss remained overnight in camp. General Bell arrived May 10 and was warmly greeted by many friends. Captain Booth accompanied him as aid. Colonel Rogers and staff paid their respects that afternoon. The division commander is located in the quarters lately occupied by General Carter.

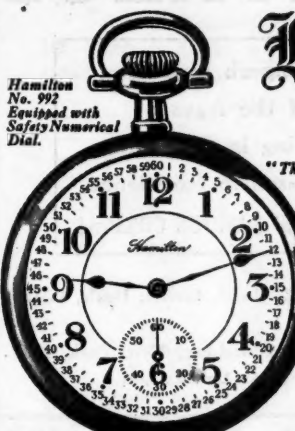
The regiment is grieved to learn of the death of Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, retired, at one time colonel of the 18th Infantry. General Hall died May 11 at Washington, D.C. He was a veteran of the Civil War and, before his retirement in 1908, was commandant of the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The body will be shipped to Portland, Maine, where he was born. The sympathy of the regiment goes out to his daughters, who are so well known to us all. A beautiful floral wreath was sent by the regiment.

Miss Helen Gunther, of San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. Miss Gunther will remain for several weeks. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder had dinner in honor of Miss Gunther and for Lieutenants Uhl, Rucker and Arnold. Mrs. Bartlett, with Gordon, leaves Tuesday for West Point, N.Y., on a visit to her father, Colonel Gordon, and will return in September. Lieutenant Rucker had as his guest at the Galvez lawn party Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Miss Helen Gunther. Afterward they proceeded quietly to Rogers's and had supper and a dance.

Mrs. Sell, wife of Quartermaster Sergeant Sell, has left with the children, for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where she will remain if the troops go to Mexico.

The officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry gave a reception and dance last night in honor of Col. C. W. Kennedy, recently assigned to command. The guests were the officers and ladies of the division and there was a large attendance. Many of the 18th were present. At the supper-dance May 10 Lieutenant Brewer had as guests Lieutenants Duke and Loneragan, Captain Morrow, Messrs. Waldo, Curtiss and Davis; Captain Hunt had Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Andres; Lieutenant Case had Lieut. and Mrs. Minick, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Captain McGrew; Captain Peyton entertained Mrs. Morse and Miss Smith, of Galveston, Mrs. Newton, of the Navy, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, 23d Infantry, Cap-

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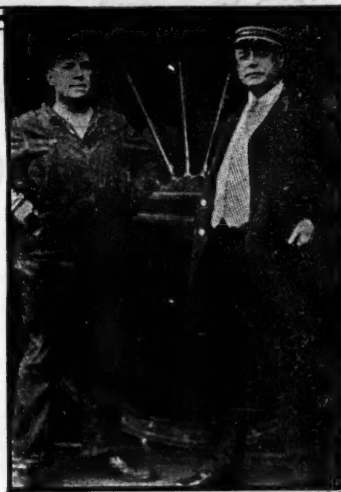
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tain Furlong, 6th Cav., and Dr. Hayden, of Galveston; Capt. and Mrs. Reese were hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold; Major and Mrs. Lacey had as guests Miss Lacey and four others; Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder entertained for General Davis, Lieutenant Pike, Major Patterson, Captain Sheldon, Mr. Tom Davis; Lieut. E. V. Smith had Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Lieutenant Rucker, Mrs. Leisenring, Miss Dorsey and Miss Augur and Lieutenant Lackland; Lieutenant Ford was host for Miss Wilkins, Miss Parker, Mrs. Wilkins and Lieutenant Landis.

Lieutenant Olson, having completed the course at the Army Signal School, is now engaged in laying out a tennis court that has baffled the efforts of several officers of higher rank. The court is nearly finished. Captain Leonori and Lieutenant Van Vliet have been under the weather with mild cases of ptomaine poisoning, but are well on the road to recovery.

The non-commissioned officers of the 11th Infantry gave a dance Thursday night in the pavilion of their camp at Texas City. The regimental band furnished music and delicious refreshments were served. All non-commissioned officers of the division were guests.

There was another exciting ball game May 10, with the 11th Infantry as opponents. The regimental team was made up as follows: Lieutenants Cook, I. F. Hoffman, 2b.; Benjamin, 3b.; Morgan, r.f.; Molloy, c.f.; Cabrodek, 1b.; Lynch, c.; Seagraves, s.s.; Lin, p. Substitutes: Warnock, p.; Jones, p.; Fisher, Mitchell, Longdale. The 18th made one error, but won by 3 to 1. Battalion Sergeant Major Winters was umpire. At polo this week the regiment won from the 4th Field Artillery by 6 to minus 4. Our team consisted of Lieutenant Loneragan, Capt. Percy Jones, Lieutenants Weeks, Mackall and Griswold, quite a combination. Punch and other refreshments were served to a large number of spectators.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Hase are giving a series of dinners at Fort Scott, the first one taking place last Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis and for Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappell, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell, Mrs. Robert Bodine and Col. John P. Hains. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Hase had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cygon, Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Capt. Laurence C. Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Hutton gave an elaborate dinner dance May 8 at Fort McDowell, in honor of Miss Katherine Lassiter, niece of Col. William Lassiter, and her fiancé, Lieut. Horace Munro, of the Cavalry. The decorations were in Cavalry colors. The places for the women guests were designated by miniature brides in bridal finery, with tulle veils caught with orange blossoms. Place-cards for the men were yellow hearts. The guests included Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter, Major and Mrs. William H. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wolvern, Lieut. and Mrs. David P. Wood, Capt. Philip Yost and Lieut. Stockman Bendel.

Mrs. Sheen had supper Sunday at Fort Miley for Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Boyer, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. Robert N. Bodine, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Captain Platt. The affair was in honor of Captain Sheen's birthday. The wedding of Miss Helen Ashworth, of Chicago, and George Perry Jones took place Saturday afternoon at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Corydon Goodrich Snow, Rev. Louis J. Sawyer officiating. The Snow quarters were prettily decorated in sweet peas and bride's roses. The bride was gown in an afternoon frock of green rajah cloth and her hat was a chic French flowered toque. After the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Snow entertained at dinner for the young couple.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Lyman and Edmunds Lyman have moved into the home of the Berry Colemans at San Mateo. Capt. Holland Rubottom, 1st Cav., arrived May 11 and reported to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment. First Lieut. L. L. Pendleton, A.C.C., stationed at the American Embassy, Tokio, Japan, is in town on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Peek's mother and sister, Mrs. Ashburne, sr., and Mrs. Allen Ashburne, who are visiting her, Mrs. Bradie, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Castle and Mrs. O'Brien went to Alcatraz Sunday and were Col. and Mrs. Truett's guests for luncheon. Miss Grant, from Chicago, who is visiting in town, entertained Mrs. Ashburne, Mrs. Allen Ashburne, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Foley at luncheon at the St. Francis. Capt. and Mrs. Peek entertained the same guests at a matinee party Wednesday. Mrs. Ide is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Ide, at Fort Barry.

Nearly all the officers and ladies at Fort Scott enjoyed an informal dance in the tennis club building, which was made very attractive with a grate fire and hangings of greens. The Artillery band played for dancing. Lieut. Raymond Cramer, granted two weeks' leave, left Tuesday for his home in Portland, Conn., to visit there before sailing June 5 for Manila. Mrs. Max W. Sullivan has gone to El Paso to remain while the 16th Infantry is stationed on the border. Mrs. Hines gave a luncheon on Monday for Mesdames John P. Wisner, Lea Feibiger, Henry Bonnycastle, Marquette, Agnew, George Guyer and J. C. Johnson. In honor of Miss Margaret Stoney, fiancée of Lieut. Francis Pryor, U.S.N., this afternoon Mrs. Charles Weller is giving a tea. The wedding of Lieutenant Pryor and Miss Stoney will take place sometime in June.

Mrs. John P. Wisner gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Willard Chamberlain, Louis S. Chappell, John T. Geary, W. O. Davis, J. C. Johnson and William H. Crooks. A tea dance is to be given at the Officers' Club on Tuesday of each week. For the one on May 12 the Artillery band furnished excellent music.

Miss Helen Wilbur made Miss Helen Rees guest of honor

at a tea for sixteen at the Palace Hotel yesterday for Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Grace Simpkins, Mrs. Oscar Wilbur, Misses Sarah D. Hamlin, Emily Huntington, Hazel Crear, Marian Stovell, Dorothy Manning, Marie Luise Weber, Clara Hatteroth, Jane Wilde, Myrtle Henric, Ruth Turner, Esther Bentley and Helen Weaver. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club last night. Gen. Arthur Murray has returned from an inspection trip. Mrs. Murphy had a tea at Fort Mason yesterday.

A bridge tea was given yesterday by Mrs. Euclid B. Frick. Mrs. Roger Brooke and Mrs. John B. Murphy assisted in receiving and pouring tea. The guests included Mesdames Leon L. Roach, John P. Wisner, Ernest Bingham, J. C. Johnson, Henry Bonnycastle, James I. Mabie, John T. Geary, Charles Hines, Haywood Hansell, George Gillis, Lillian Baxter, Stephen Fuqua, Josephine Borda, William Matson, Thomas Pearce, John Morris, Harry Mitchell, William C. Bennett, J. F. Hammond, William H. Chambers, Francis Lincoln, Louis Chappell, A. T. Smith, Sue B. Merriman, W. H. Richardson and William Powell.

FORT SAM HOUSTON HORSE SHOW.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 17, 1914.

The long delayed horse show came off Saturday afternoon, on the Infantry parade ground, before a large number of spectators. The program embraced a variety of events. The weather was ideal and society turned out in force; they filled the boxes and their automobiles occupied the reserved space. The field was gay with flags, bunting, uniforms, pretty gowns and parasols. Although the show was largely an Army affair, a society girl of the city, Miss Eleanor Herff, carried off the greatest honors. In the same class of ladies' hunters she had the unique distinction of winning both first and second prizes. By her skillful riding she gained the blue ribbon on Pat, entered by Captain Preston, and the red ribbon on Rip, owned by the same officer. Rubicon, owned and ridden by Lieut. George M. Lee, 3d Cav., carried off blue ribbons in several events. He won the high jump contest, however, four feet ten inches, only after a most spirited contest with Swede Sam, owned and ridden by Lieut. Abbott Boone, who came out second.

There were many interesting events, like mounted combats, mounted tug of war, artillery team driving, which afforded excitement to the spectators and won their hearty and vigorous applause.

The 3d Cavalry and the 3d Field Artillery bands gave elaborate musical programs throughout the show.

Results of various events are noted below:

Military jumping, first division: Pat, Capt. J. F. Preston, first; Rubicon, Lieut. G. M. Lee, second; Dennis, Lieut. C. J. McConkey, third.

Military jumping, second division: Muggins, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Sergeant Treman, first; Glide, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Corporal Phillips, second; Garcia, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Corporal Patterson, third.

Artillery team driving: Contest between two teams of Battery F, 6th Field Art. Won by team composed of Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, Sergeant Ehm and Privates Meyer, Dandahl and Johnson, over team composed of Lieut. Lucien H. Tallafiero, Sergeant Burch and Privates Plateau, Baranowski and Elliott.

Jumping in pairs, first division: Rubicon, Lieut. G. M. Lee, and Swede Sam, Lieut. Abbott Boone, first; Dennis, Lieut. C. J. McConkey, and Pat, Capt. J. F. Preston, second.

Jumping in pairs, second division: Glide, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Corporal Phillips, first; Ruby, Troop H, 3d Cav., ridden by Private Ball, first; mounts ridden by Corporal Lackey and Private Crisky, Battery B, 6th Field Art., second; mounts ridden by Sergeant Sullivan and Private Patterson, 3d Cav., third.

Ladies' hunters: Pat, entered by Capt. J. F. Preston and ridden by Miss Eleanor Herff, first; Rip, entered by Capt. J. F. Preston and ridden by Miss Eleanor Herff, second; mount of Mrs. W. N. Michel, third.

Obstacle jumping: Rubicon, Lieut. G. M. Lee, first; Swede Sam, Lieut. Abbott Boone, second; Dennis, Lieut. C. J. McConkey, third.

Mounted tug of war: Won by 3d Cavalry team over 6th Horse Artillery team.

High jumping, first division: Rubicon, Lieut. G. M. Lee, first; Swede Sam, Lieut. Abbott Boone, second; Dennis, Lieut. C. J. McConkey, third.

High jumping, second division: Glide, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Corporal Phillips, first; Ruby, Troop H, 3d Cav., ridden by Sergeant Lewis, second; Garcia, Troop G, 3d Cav., ridden by Private Ball, third.

In the Shetland pony jumping Master Dick Stevens took the blue ribbon and Master Fitzhugh Lee the red.

Among the officers officiating in the arena were Colonels Crosby and Scott, Captains Conrad, Corbusier and Winters and Lieutenant Sloane.

Officers' Chargers, ridden by Owners in Uniform.—First, Lieut. G. M. Lee, 3d Cav., on Rubicon; second, Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., on Swede Sam; third, Lieut. C. J. McConkey, on Dennis.


Ladies' Saddle Horses, First Division.—First, Flossie, ridden by Mrs. W. N. Michel; second, Blackie, ridden by Miss Olive Gray.

Second Division.—First, Billy, ridden by Miss Alice Gray; second, Bob White, ridden by Mrs. J. S. Hammond.

The Troops E and F, 3d Cavalry team, won the mounted combat over Troops G and H.

Winners in Events.—Enlisted men's mounts: Toots, ridden by 1st Sergeant Grover, Troop G, 3d Cav., first; Muggins, ridden by Sergeant Treman, Troop T, 3d Cav., second; Kidd, ridden by Sergeant O'Connor, third.

Mrs. H. Duane Elliott and Miss Cornelia Broadbent gave a



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GREEN YELLOW

tea-dance at the Country Club Tuesday in honor of Miss Sus Eastman, daughter of Colonel Eastman, Q.M.C. Col. and Mrs. W. R. Crosby gave a dinner Saturday for Gen. J. D. Hoskins, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol, Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Nelson and Mrs. Huffman, of San Francisco. Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 3d Field Art., is a recent addition to the garrison, rejoining from the Fort Riley School. Lieuts. Edmund R. Andrews and George R. Byrd, 17th Inf., passed through the post on Monday, en route to their station, Eagle Pass. Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., of Fort Clark, stopped over on a short leave.

Lieut. L. H. Taliaferro, 6th Field Art., has arrived for station here. Capt. James N. Munro, 14th Cav., recently from the Mounted Service School, is a visitor in the garrison, en route to his new station, Fort McIntosh. Major James L. Bevens, M.C., has arrived and is rapidly organizing his ambulance company. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. and Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham and Gen. J. D. Hoskins. Capt. and Mrs. Dean Tilford, 3d Cav., have returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where Captain Tilford has been recuperating for a month. Captain Tilford leaves for Brownsville tomorrow, while Mrs. Tilford will remain here.

Mrs. Kyle Rucker gave a large card party Friday in honor of her house guest, Miss Isabel Gerard. Out of town guests were Miss Ruth Hall, from Columbus, Miss Margaret McKay, Chicago, and Miss Cornet, Paris, France. Pretty prizes were won by Grace Perry, Isabel Gerard and Marguerite White. Col. and Mrs. Jasper E. Brady are in the city, from New York. Colonel Brady was formerly in the 19th Infantry, but resigned shortly after the Spanish-American War. He is superintendent of the American Vitacope Company.

Major and Mrs. Brown, of the General Staff, gave a dinner Friday for the Hon. James L. Slayden, member of Congress, and Colonel Heard, Adjutant General of the Department.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 1, 1914.

The officers and ladies of Schofield gave a hop Thursday evening, complimenting Major Gen. and Mrs. Carter. The 25th Infantry amusement hall was the scene of the brilliant affair, at which all of Schofield was present, with guests from town, the harbor posts and the navy yard. Colonel McGunagle received, assisted by Captain Chitty, who introduced the guests. Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Beach, Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Van Poole were also in the receiving line. The music was by the Artillery band. Above the stage a cluster of electric lights spelled the word "Aloha"—a graceful welcome to the guests of the evening. Col. and Mrs. Kennon had dinner before the hop for General Edwards, Governor Pinkham, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Captain Childs, Mrs. Hawes, Major De Laney and Mrs. Rich. Gen. and Mrs. Carter were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Beach. Col. and Mrs. Reichmann gave a beautiful dinner of twenty-five covers.

Col. and Mrs. Sturgis gave a jolly dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Cruikshank's tenth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Cruikshank was presented during dinner with a number of useful tin articles, the mirth-provoking accompaniments of the tin wedding. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Ayers, Captain Benjamin and Lieutenant Rosevear. Miss Katherine Winans had a dinner for the Misses Betty Case, Hortense Short, Lieutenants Enyart and McCulloch and Dr. Kennedy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Miss Rose Herbert, of Honolulu, Lieutenants Gay, Huntley, Goetz and Lyerly. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Major and Mrs. Butts and Lieut. and Mrs. Palen. Major and Mrs. Gose's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. McAfee, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant and Mr. Sneed.

Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Baker for Thursday. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty and Capt. and Mrs. Shearer. Lieut. and Mrs. Warren gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman, Misses Ellis and Short and Lieutenants Carr and Rodgers. The party later went to the Cavalry hop. Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave an informal tea Monday for the Misses Ellis and Smith and Lieutenants Maxwell, Deshon, Lyerly and Rosevear. On Tuesday a tea was given by Mrs. Richard Taylor in honor of Mrs. James Taylor and Miss Taylor. Mrs. Kennon presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Siner and Mrs. Willyoung gave an auction party in the Cavalry Club Wednesday. Those present were Mesdames Kennon, Naylor, Gaugler, Winans, Apple, Parker, Scherer, Frankenberg, Dodds, Holcomb, McKinlay, Tinker, Mason, Dixon, Bailey, Hopkins, Glassford, Short, Cheney, Fehé, Renziehausen, Jordan, Gardenhire, White, Mapes, Harbold, Ganoe, Sturgis, Deems, Fair and the Misses Hopkins, Short, Mason, Ellis, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Cruikshank. Prizes were won by Mesdames Baker, Hopkins and Cheney. Last week Mrs. Kennon gave a breakfast, followed by a reception, at which she presented the ladies of Schofield Barracks to Mrs. Carter, wife of General Carter, commanding the Department of Hawaii. At the breakfast were Mesdames Beach, Howells, Sturgis, Reichmann, Harrison, Bailey, Gose, Van Poole, McDonald, Doane, Mitchell, Hunt, Mapes, Willard, Short, Parker, McAfee, Cassels, Tupes, Fales, McCleave, Taylor and Miss Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey's guests at dinner Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Holcomb and Mr. Wallace. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Fehé had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Fair, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Short and Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds gave a dinner in honor of Dr. Herbert and his daughter, Miss Rose Herbert, of Honolulu. Other

guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenants Winton, Gay, Huntley, Goetz and Lyerly. Miss Kathrine Winans had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Miss Betty Case, Miss Hortense Short, Lieutenants Enyart and McCulloch and Dr. Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Mr. Mapes, Major and Mrs. Butts and Lieut. and Mrs. Palen.

Major and Mrs. Gose's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. McAfee, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant and Mr. Sneed. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman gave a dinner on Friday, last week, for Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds and Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay. Dr. and Mrs. Donovan were dinner hosts on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ennis and Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 16, 1914.

The officers of the 1st Squadron, 13th Cavalry, on Sunday gave a dinner at the Toltec Club, complimentary to Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, in celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of his birth. Colonel Rivers is a favorite with the officers of his command. Those present were Colonel Rivers, Captain Aubrey Lippincott, Capt. Jens E. Stedje, Capt. James M. Coffin, Lieut. G. B. Hunter. Mrs. Howard R. Hickok entertained the Monday Bridge Club and Colonel Garrard was invited to take the place of an absent member. Present: Mesdames Robert D. Read, Frederick Perkins, George C. Barnhardt, M. M. McNamee, LeRoy Eltinge, A. F. Hill, Ernest D. Scott, H. M. Nelly, Charles L. Stevenson, A. T. Dalton, Bertram P. Johnson, John L. DeWitt, Miss Valeria Garrard.

The 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, with headquarters, left El Paso Saturday for Brownsville, Texas, to be distributed along the border for patrol duty. The squadron was ready to "hike" a few hours after the order was received. The families of the officers have gone to points in Eastern Texas. The daily drills and practice marches taken every other day by the troops here are rapidly getting them in condition for field service of a strenuous nature; some of the troops this week have increased their marching endurance from five miles to twenty-seven miles, which is something of a walk. Troop H, 13th Cavalry, which has been stationed at Columbus, N.M., will move to El Paso and take station at the headquarters at Washington Park.

A supper was given last week by Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, when Mrs. Robert D. Read poured coffee. Present: Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Major and Mrs. William T. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Sherwood, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett, Mrs. A. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Kellogg, Miss Estelle Berrien, Miss Alice Wulff, Col. Charles L. Treat, Capt. William T. Johnston, Lieuts. Alexander D. Surles, W. A. Laborg, Hammond, Welton M. Modisette. Mrs. Cornell, wife of Capt. W. A. Cornell, 10th Cav., this week made a short stop with Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, on her way to join her husband at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, recently relieved duty at the War College in Washington, D.C., and assigned to command of the 15th Cavalry, has assumed the duties of commander of post and regiment, filling the vacancy made by retirement of Col. Joseph Garrard. Col. Robert D. Read, Cav., has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston for duty. Col. and Mrs. Read have been delightful hosts. They leave for their new station as soon as possible. Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler entertained Monday evening in honor of Colonel Morgan, the new commander of the 15th Cavalry, when the officers and ladies of the post called to greet him. The affair was held on the lawn and the porch, the night being ideal. The 15th Cavalry band rendered choice selections on the parade ground nearby. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Howard R. Hickok and George P. Tyner.

The different Army bands stationed in the district will alternate in giving evening concerts in Cleveland Park on Tuesday and Friday throughout the summer; the first was given this week by the 13th Cavalry band.

Lieut. Karl S. Bradford gave a pleasant luncheon at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, Sunday, when his guests motored from the city. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Chester P. Barnett, Miss Anne Lee Gaines, Ralph Wingo and Lieut. A. D. Surles. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing was honor guest of a dinner given at the Paso del Norte Hotel Friday by Consul Marion Letcher, of Chihuahua, Mexico. The guests included Mrs. Gertrude Ledbetter, Messrs. Harry Owsley, J. W. Gaines and Dr. White, of Chihuahua. A large number of Army officers and wives in the district attended the Saturday night dance of the Country Club.

Mrs. George H. Estes arrived last week to join Captain Estes, 20th Inf. At a dinner Sunday evening at the Country Club the officers of Battery C, 6th Field Art., were entertained by the officers of Batteries A and B. The dinner was served on the wide porches from tables decorated with the Artillery colors and the Artillery band played delightful selections. The guests included Col. William L. Kenly, Major Dwight E. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Scott, Capt. Fred C. Doyle, C. E. Noerr, Ralph S. Granger, the Misses Edna Hirschinger, Olive Davis, Anne Lee Gaines, Edith McCleary, Virginia Semple, Alice Wulff, Mesdames Victor S. Foster, W. W. Dudley, Hilda Sauer, Lieuts. R. E. Hoyle, Vincent P. Erwin, A. L. P. Sands, J. W. Anderson, F. A. Turner, Marshall Magruder, Neil G. Finch, John C. Maul, Wesley M. Bailey, Dr. William P. Hill.

Mrs. John J. Boniface has arrived to join Captain Boniface, and is pleasantly located at 1413 Montana street. Lieut. W. W. Gordon gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Miss Edith Baird,

Capt. A. Carpenter and Lieut. James L. Collins. The Russian riding test will be taken by the officers of the 13th Cavalry at this post Saturday morning. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. Meyer, 3d Field Art., have taken a room at the Country Club, near the garrison. Mrs. Meyer arrived last week from San Antonio.

Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor was guest of honor at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. J. F. Coles, of El Paso. At cards prizes were won by Mesdames James Harper, Charles Davis, C. W. Kellogg, Waters Davis, E. E. Neff, U. S. Stewart.

Mrs. Axton has joined her husband, Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., from Fort Douglas, Utah, and they will leave soon for a two months' trip through California. Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney on Wednesday gave an informal dinner, all attending the hop given by the 15th Cavalry officers and ladies at the post hall. Lieut. Col. James M. Arrowsmith, 6th Inf., has arranged for a temporary target range near the El Paso Ride Club range in the foothills northwest of the city, where the 6th and 16th Regiments will hold their target practice.

At a large fire this week in the city Lieut. Z. B. Drollinger and O. E. Michaelis, 16th Inf., with a number of enlisted men from the various regiments, rendered valuable assistance to the El Paso Fire Department. The officers and soldiers at first thought that the fire was the building rented for the housing of the quartermaster's supplies for the district.

A survey of the different camp-sites of the district was made this week by General Pershing and his aid Major William Sample, and the depot quartermaster, Capt. William E. Hunt. Mrs. Wickham, wife of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., will arrive in El Paso soon from San Francisco to spend some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, and the Misses Logan, on Arizona street, while Captain Wickham is on border duty.

The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry gave an informal hop at the post hall on Wednesday evening at the conclusion of the concert given by the regimental band, on the parade ground. Receiving were Col. George H. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok. Col. Charles G. Treat and Major Manus McClosky, 3d Field Art., were guests of honor at an elaborate dinner given at the Country Club Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones. Major Alonzo Gray is spending ten days for inspection of all troops in this district from Fort Hancock, Texas, to Columbus, N.M. Among the Army persons entertaining at the tea dance at the Paso del Norte Hotel Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, whose guests were Gen. George Bell, Jr., Col. George H. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Major Edson A. Lewis, Major L. D. Wildman, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and Mrs. K. T. Bristol.

Mrs. J. B. Huggins and daughter, Miss Alice 'Colliday, leave next week to join Captain Huggins, 12th Cav., at Brownsville, Texas. Mrs. M. M. McNamee on Wednesday gave a bridge luncheon.

On Tuesday five companies of the two battalions of the 20th Infantry, which acted as escort to the Mexican prisoners taken from this post last week to old Fort Wingate, returned to El Paso and on Wednesday night five companies of the same regiment were rushed back to Wingate, taking with them everything necessary for a protracted stay. Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins may be detailed to command the troops at that point as he was very successful while the Mexicans were interned at this post.

The 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., which accompanied the Mexican prisoners removed from this post last week to Fort Wingate, N.M., returned to their station here Tuesday, leaving Companies A, C and D at Wingate until the squadron of the 12th Cavalry from South Dakota, now on duty in the Colorado disturbances, may relieve them. The troops of the 20th Infantry now here will be moved to Hart's Mills, near old Fort Bliss, for duty along the Rio Grande front and the Smelter.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, May 11, 1914.

The general fatigue work which has caused an almost complete extermination of mosquitoes in and around the post has been discontinued for the present. The benefits from this work have been many. There has, however, been an increase in cases of malarial fever among the members of the garrison. These cases have, in almost all instances, been confined to members of the 1st Battalion and were, no doubt, contracted during the absence of that battalion in the vicinity of Chépo, Republic of Panama. Lieutenant Lytle is at present confined in the Ancon Hospital with a severe attack of malaria.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau spent Monday in shopping and sightseeing at Cristobal and Colon. On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau for auction bridge. Mrs. Gowen entertained at the dinner bridge and an elaborate luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Stokes, Tebbetts and Reed. Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge on Tuesday evening.

Lieutenant Marshburn has moved into the cottage made available by the transfer of the commission electrician to Empire. Capt. W. C. Jones has taken the set vacated by Lieutenant Marshburn. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy for dinner and auction bridge. Mrs. Byars gave tea at Culebra Wednesday for Mrs. Gelo and Mrs. Fisher, of Culebra, and Mesdames Ingram, Eskridge and Cummings, of Camp Otis.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Mrs. Wilbur, son and daughter for auction bridge Wednesday. Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth Wednesday. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Ford sailed for Europe, via New York, to spend a long leave in Germany. Mrs. Harrell and children were guests of Mrs. Heidt for dinner on Thursday. On Friday Mrs. Eichelberger gave an auction bridge party and luncheon for Misses F. S. de Ancon, at Mesdames Cocheu, Stokes, Collins, Coleman, Ingram, Pariseau, Reed, Cron, Swartz, Kennedy, Marshburn and Carrithers, of Camp Otis. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ingram, Coleman and Pariseau.

Colonel Blauvelt returned on Thursday from a six weeks' leave spent in the States. He received notice, via wireless, of his promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel after the boat had sailed from New York. Upon the arrival of Major Settle, transferred from the 29th Infantry, and Major Upton and Captain Taylor, ordered to join their regiment from the school at Fort Leavenworth, the 10th Infantry will have, besides that of Lieutenant colonel, but one other vacancy, that of a first lieutenant, caused by the promotion of Capt. W. C. Jones.

Mrs. Gowen and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn were guests of Mrs. Coleman for dinner and auction bridge Thursday. Capt. F. S. Cocheu has been relieved from duty as range officer of this post and Lieut. E. G. Beuret detailed. The 3d Battalion has just completed the record firing of the recruits who joined while it was firing its previous target practice in January and February. Lieut. Col. G. D. Deshon, M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Deshon, has arrived on the Isthmus, to take up his duties as superintendent of Ancon Hospital.

Mrs. A. D. Cummings invited the smaller children of the post for Friday afternoon, to help celebrate the fourth birthday of her son, "Billy." Present: Pegram Whitworth, Jr., Virginia Stokes, Lydia and Hazard Eskridge, Betty Gowen, Lucius and Robert Cron, Mandeville Ingram, Jane Stewart, Isabel and Mary Louise Harrell and Grace White. After refreshments a large Jack Horner pie was produced, from which the girls drew sets of dishes and the boys boxes of paints.

Lieutenant Wells, granted leave for four months from June 1, expects to join Mrs. Wells at San Antonio, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts gave a beautiful dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart. The concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during the dinner, and auction bridge followed. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Eichelberger's parents, Judge and Mrs. Gudger, at Ancon.

Mrs. Coleman and Miss Beuret spent Saturday afternoon at the Bella Vista bathing beach. Major and Mrs. Gerhardt spent Saturday evening and Sunday at the Tivoli Hotel, An-

con. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau attended an entertainment given by a reader from the States at the Young Men's Christian Association building, in Empire. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall had dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday, attending the hop afterward. Others attending the hop included Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Miss Lockett, Miss Thomas, Miss Birmingham and Lieutenants Hohl, Alderdice, Fitzmaurice and Malony.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers at auction bridge Saturday. A launch party was given Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Byars, of Culbraz, for Mr. W. J. Price, American Minister to Panama; Mr. Tiedeman, of Ancon, and Capt., Mrs. and Dorothy Tebbetts, Capt. Mrs. Dorothy and Mandeville Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, of Camp Otis. The party made the trip down the Chagres River to the old Spanish fort, San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river. Lunch was enjoyed and surf bathing indulged in, the return to Gatun being made by moonlight.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 17, 1914.

Mrs. Charles C. French, wife of Major French, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Eben Swift. Since the troops went to Colorado the post has been very quiet, but a good many of the ladies are here and have had a number of informal parties. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Swift had supper for Mrs. French, Mr. George Kirkham, of Memphis, and Mesdames Laurson, Chandler and Elting. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Laurson, and Mrs. Gould also entertained at luncheon.

Mr. Kirkham gave a luncheon Monday at the Patton Hotel, for Mrs. French, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Mesdames Rogers, Elting, Chandler and Laurson. Monday evening a picnic party on Snodgrass Hill included Mrs. Lockett, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Mrs. Howze, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Hunsaker, Miss McCue, Mrs. Polk and Dr. Taintor.

Mrs. Polk's father, Mr. Fleming, of Burlington, Iowa, has been here for a few days. The Officers' Club has ladies' night twice a week now as there are so few men here and so many ladies. Mrs. Hunsaker on Friday gave a supper and bridge for Mesdames Lockett, Howze, Ragan, Polk, Gould, Rockwell and Miss McCue. Mrs. Eben Swift gave a luncheon party Saturday at "The Hitching Post" in honor of her mother, Mrs. French, and for Mesdames Lockett, Rockenbach, Herr, Pearson, Graham, Chandler, Laurson and Elting. Major and Mrs. Hacker gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Howze, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Herr.

Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Timmins are at "The Antlers" in Colorado Springs. The officers left at the post are Major Hacker, Q.M. Major Ragan, M.C. Captain Ames, who is in command, Captain Thomas and Lieutenant Swift on sick report, Lieutenant Pearson, who has been closing the exchange, and Dr. Taintor. Lieutenants Swift and Pearson have both requested to be sent to join the regiment, now that one has nearly recovered from a broken leg and the other has about closed the business of the exchange. Lieutenant Chandler has returned from leave and is getting ready to sail on the next transport for the islands.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., May 17, 1914.

A number of post people attended the performances of "The Red Rose" and "Mrs. Fiske" last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong had supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Blake; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock. The Misses Blake were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, at Fort McKinley, for the last of a series of dancing lessons on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robinson, of Portland, gave a dinner at the Cumberland Club May 4, in honor of their daughter, Miss Alberta Robinson, and the Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, Elizabeth Nyer and Lieuts. C. E. Seybt, A. J. French, R. T. Pendleton and F. T. Armstrong. Dancing followed. Mrs. Bartlett had an informal tea Tuesday for Mesdames J. B. Babcock and Farley, Blake, Church and Miss Sawyer, of Portland.

Mrs. J. H. Pelot gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Bartlett, Farley, Blake, Church, Zollars and Wilbur, of Fort Peble. Mrs. Shartie had the meeting of the sewing club on Thursday. Present: Mesdames Bartlett, Church, Campbell and the Misses Blake.

Mrs. S. T. Armstrong spent the week here with her son, Lieut. Donald Armstrong. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen have arrived and taken the quarters vacated by Captain Shartie, who has moved back to his former house. Mrs. J. B. Babcock entertained at "the English tea room" on Tuesday for Mesdames Bartlett, Farley and Blake.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Blake and Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot on Friday.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 11, 1914.

Orders came Thursday night, April 23, for the 6th Field Artillery to leave as soon as possible for border patrol duty, the 1st Battalion and headquarters to go to Fort Bliss, Battery E to Laredo, F to San Antonio and D to Brownsville. The last section left Riley on the morning of April 24. In the afternoon orders came for the officers of the M.S.S. to join their regiments. The news was greeted with joy from the bachelors of the M.S.S., who paraded the post in automobiles, cheering their early graduation. At 8:30 p.m. the graduation exercises were held at Colonel Gaston's quarters; the officers then holding a meeting of "The Rasp" at the Club, after which a reception was tendered the ladies of the post. The graduation hop was informally held at the post hall.

The post is at present guarded by Troop I of the 13th Cavalry and the colored detachment of the M.S.S., Capt. H. R. Richmond in command. The other officers left are Capt. J. J. Ryan and Capt. W. B. Cowin, Q.M.C.; Col. H. I. Raymond and Major Eastman, M.C.; Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., adjutant and secretary of the M.S.S.; Lieut. E. R. Van Deusen, Lieut. J. G. Quenkemeyer, assigned to Troop I, 13th Cavalry; Lieut. H. W. Wagner, in command of the colored detachment, M.S.S., and Dental Surg. R. H. Mills.

The Artillery post is nearly deserted, only a few families remaining for the summer. Mrs. C. P. George returned to her home in Topeka, Kas.; Mrs. Pollett Bradley and Miss Florence Rising returned to their home in New York; Mrs. F. C. Doyle and daughter, Virginia, have gone to their home in San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. R. S. Granger and daughter, Alvin, to Chicago; Mrs. W. P. Hill is visiting in Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Palmer and Miss Palmer have returned to Washington, D.C.; Mrs. E. C. McCulloch has gone to her home in Cincinnati.

The Cavalry post has also become quite deserted. Mrs. A. A. Padmore and Miss Padmore are visiting in Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. A. Barry has gone to her home in Tennessee; Mrs. L. P. Collins and Mrs. Jones have returned to Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. W. A. Cornell has joined her husband at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Mrs. J. A. Crane and son have joined Lieutenant Crane at Fort Sill, Okla.; Mrs. R. E. Cummins and Miss Kneeder have returned home to Colorado, Cal.; Mrs. S. O. Elting joined her husband at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Mrs. C. S. Haight and children joined the Captain at Fort Meyer, Va.; Mrs. Stanley Koch is visiting at Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. G. W. McClelland and Mrs. Aspinwall are staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner; Mrs. W. C. Potter has joined her husband at Honolulu; Mrs. F. K. Ross and children are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, at Fort Sill, Okla.; Mrs. H. R. Smalley has joined her husband at Fort Bliss, Texas; Mrs. R. M. Thomas and Miss Clay have joined Captain Thomas at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Mrs. C. F. Tillson

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and daughter have gone home to Illinois; Mrs. J. A. Warden has returned to her home in Texas; Mrs. J. N. Munro is visiting in the East before joining Captain Munro.

Mrs. H. R. Richmond had a birthday dinner for Captain Richmond and those who helped to make the occasion a success were Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. B. T. Merchant and Lieutenant Quenkemeyer. Mrs. Hatfield is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Merchant, who had a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Hunter and Lieutenant Quenkemeyer. Mrs. G. B. Hunter has reopened her house in the Cavalry post. Mrs. W. H. Noble and daughter are visiting Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Follett Bradley, Miss Rising and Mrs. W. A. Cornell were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen before their departure. Mrs. J. A. Crane and son were guests of Mrs. and Miss Welsh. Mrs. A. D. Davis had as dinner guests Mesdames J. A. Crane, F. K. Ross and J. C. F. Tillson; Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan had dinner for Mesdames F. C. Doyle, W. A. Cornell, A. D. Davis and Miss Ryan; Mrs. Eastman had dinner for Mrs. A. S. Davis; Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Keller, Mrs. Thomas J. Dixon and Miss Ryan. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a bridge-tee for Mrs. Hatfield and for Mesdames Degen, Gaston, Aultman, Davis, Cowin, Welsh, Marley and Clopton, Major and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Miss Ryan and Miss Corcoran.

The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. A. D. Davis; those playing were Mesdames Mills, Cowin, Welsh, Hatfield and Wheeler, Misses Ryan, Corcoran and Welsh. First prize was won by Mrs. Mills and consolation by Miss Welsh. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond had an informal dinner for Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Fox Conner had dinner for Mesdames Lloyd, Hoyle and Aultman, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Mills had bridge for Mrs. A. D. Davis and Miss Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. Patton had supper for Mrs. A. D. Davis.

All the horses belonging to the M.S.S. have been taken out to the Three-Mile pasture, where they will be kept until the fall. Troop I, 13th Cavalry, is engaged in target practice.

Mrs. Wheeler had dinner for Mrs. A. D. Davis. Mrs. and Miss Welsh had bridge for Mrs. R. H. Mills and Miss Ryan. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan had as their guest Mrs. F. C. Doyle and small daughter before their departure for San Antonio. Mrs. W. B. Cowin and children have gone for a short visit to Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers has as her guest Mrs. J. A. Degen and son, Jack, before their departure to San Antonio. Mrs. J. J. Ryan and Miss Ryan gave a bridge-tee for Mesdames Davis, Mills, Rivers, Aultman, Hatfield, Marley, Degen, Gaston, Prunty, Hoyle, Wheeler, Noble, Welsh, Dixon, Schwarzkopf, McBlain, Richmond, Eastman, Merchant, Keller, Clopton, Misses Corcoran and Welsh, Mrs. Copeland and Miss Rockwell, of Junction City.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 13, 1914.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers on Friday had auction in compliance to Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield and for Mesdames Addison D. Davis, James P. Marley, J. F. Gaston, John A. Degen, Robert S. Welsh, W. B. Cowin and D. E. Aultman. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gaston and Aultman. For tea, Mrs. Degen poured and Mrs. Cowin served ices, when other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Capt. C. D. Cowin, jr., Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro, Mrs. Clopton and Miss Corcoran.

Mrs. William P. Hill left Thursday for her old home in Maryland, to spend several weeks. Later she will go to England to visit friends. Mrs. R. S. Granger and little daughter Helene left Saturday to spend some time in Chicago, going later to New York, to meet Mrs. Granger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, of Havana. In July Capt. and Mrs. Granger will sail for Manila, where Captain Granger will join the 2d Artillery. Mrs. Waldo C. Potter went to Kansas City Tuesday. On Wednesday she and Lieutenant Potter started for the Pacific coast. They sail on the June transport for Honolulu, where Lieutenant Potter will join his regiment, the 1st Field Artillery.

Mrs. Lane is the guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle. Jack Dickson and Francis Herzog took part in the amateur theatricals recently given in Junction City. Mrs. John A. Degen has been the guest of Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers while packing up. Lieutenant Degen has gone to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. Mrs. Degen and Jack intend going to San Antonio for the present. Mrs. W. B. Cowin and children have been spending several days in Omaha, guests of Captain Cowin's mother.

Mrs. F. C. Doyle and little daughter left Sunday to spend some time in San Antonio. Prior to their departure they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Follett Bradley and her sister, Miss Rising, left for their home in New York Wednesday. Lieutenant Bradley has recently been detailed in the Ordnance Department and is expected to return from the border shortly. Mrs. John A. Crane has gone to Fort Sill, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Ross and children, who will be her guests for some time.

Colonel Gaston, assigned to the 6th Cavalry, has joined

at Texas City. Mrs. Gaston is still on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty are among the few school people still remaining. Lieutenant Prunty is editor of The Rasp and is delaying his departure in order to wind up the affairs of the publication. He and Mrs. Prunty will probably not join his regiment in Honolulu until fall. Closing of the school and departure of officers and men have been followed by the exodus of families until comparatively few remain. A few of the wives will join their husbands on the border.

The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Davis winning the prize. Although still popularly known as the "Five Hundred" Club, the game has been changed to auction. Last week it met with Mrs. Davis. Mrs. John J. Ryan and Miss Ryan entertained with auction on Monday for Mesdames C. A. P. Hatfield, J. F. Gaston, D. E. Aultman, R. E. De R. Hoyle, Addison Davis, James P. Marley, John A. Degen, Robert H. Mills, L. W. Prunty, and Mrs. Copeland and Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City. The first prize was won by Miss Rockwell; second by Mrs. Prunty; the consolation going to Mrs. Copeland. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Tyree R. Rivers, W. H. Clopton, B. T. Merchant, H. R. Richmond, Wheeler and Frank Keller and Miss Corcoran.

Capt. H. R. Richmond is now in command of the post. Mesdames Robert S. Welsh, D. E. Aultman, James P. Marley and William P. Hill attended the card party given by Mrs. Roy A. Hill at Manhattan Thursday. Lieutenant Hill is on duty at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Mrs. Frank Keller will leave shortly for an extended visit on the Pacific coast. Capt. W. A. Cornell left several days ago for his post in the West, where Mrs. Cornell will join him within a short time.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 11, 1914.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang had a large tea Friday for Mrs. Lang's mother, Mrs. Jessie Wright, of California. Mrs. Ray Spear poured tea and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer served punch. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scates had dinner Tuesday on the Franklin for their parents, Gen. and Mrs. William M. Graham, and for Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Grandy, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, Capt. Andrew T. Long and Capt. W. L. Rodgers.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McWhorter, Mrs. Joseph O. Boswell and Miss Park, of Greensboro, Ga., and Paymaster Rogers. Mrs. Allyn Capron is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Capron, Marine Barracks. Miss Helen Wilcox Hunter, of Portsmouth, Va., has returned from Washington, D.C., where she was the guest of President and Mrs. Wilson and a bridesmaid at the Wilson-McAdoo wedding. Mrs. C. S. Kellogg, of Athens, Pa., also a guest at the White House wedding, returned with Miss Hunter. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Graham, U.S.A., are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scates, on the Franklin.

The men of the South Carolina in a recent edition of Our Navy, a Service publication, paid a fitting tribute to Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone, of the Richmond, in a voting contest, voting him the most popular officer in the Navy; the South Carolina's officers were barred from the contest, on account of their presence.

Lieutenant Commander Bassett, U.S.S. Delaware, spent several days recently with his wife and baby in Warren-ton, Va.

Med. Insp. Remus C. Persons and Mrs. Persons, of Washington, D.C., are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry, at their home in the yard. Lieut. Mathias E. Manly, U.S.S. Virginia, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Basil Manly, in the Botetourt, Sunday, leaving that afternoon for duty in Mexico. Mrs. Manly left the first of the week for Washington, to be the guest of friends. Miss Bessie Kelly has returned from a week's visit to New York. Ensign and Mrs. Shields are guests at Mrs. Llewellyn Gwathmey's, Botetourt street.

Miss Frances Kibbee, guest of the Misses Lamb, Ghent, has returned to her home, Albany, N.Y. Miss Wood, of Michigan, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Milford, Ghent. Colonel Winslow, C.E., will supervise the construction of the monument to be erected over the grave of ex-President John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., guests of Mrs. Wilson's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Freemason street, left Sunday, to be the guests of Mrs. Wilson's other son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard Sargent. Mrs. John J. Black and Mrs. H. L. Fullenwider, of Newcastle, Del., are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. L. de Steiguer. Miss Mary W. Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., is the guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt, at their home, Westover avenue. Mrs. Anna Jeffers, of

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



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will at once
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the most critical



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NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Annapolis, Md., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers. Mrs. Thomas S. Clark, who has spent the spring in Westminster, Md., and Philadelphia, will return shortly to visit friends in Portsmouth.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 9, 1914.

In honor of Pay Insp. Timothy O'Leary, recently arrived for duty, and Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton gave a tea Sunday, when Mrs. T. P. Magruder poured tea, Mrs. De Witt Blamer presided over the punch and those assisting were Mrs. J. R. Brady, Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Miss Adele Magruder, Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, jr. Seventy-five guests called to welcome the O'Learys back to the navy yard, where they resided about seven years ago. Complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Traut, who to-day are celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of their marriage, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer give a supper and dance this evening.

Mrs. M. E. Shearer had dinner last Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mr. Louis Brooks, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. A. D. Rorex. Mrs. A. G. Olson leaves to-day for Coronado, Cal. As a farewell to Mrs. E. G. Morsell, whose husband went to Mexico last week on the Chattanooga, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold gave a "tacky" party last Saturday. Dancing and supper were enjoyed by Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Paymaster Grey Skipwith, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. Morsell, Mr. Louis Brooks, Civil Engr. G. L. Gregory, Naval Constr. Stuart Smith and Lieut. M. F. Draemel.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut gave a dancing party on board the Charleston Friday evening. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn gave a series of small luncheons during the past week. Mrs. De Witt Blamer, a recent bride, was honor guest at luncheon given by Mrs. C. L. Arnold for Mesdames Fegan, Stibolt, Briggs, Forbes, Waddington, Perkins, Shearer and Rorex. Mrs. Thomas Williams gave a dinner Wednesday at the Kitsap Inn complimentary to Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and son, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Holmes and daughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James have moved back from Seattle and are occupying the cottage recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Thomas. Mrs. James's mother, Mrs. Collins, of Seattle, will make her home with her daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johnson had Sunday dinner for Dr. G. B. Whitmore and Mrs. J. F. McGill. Mrs. T. P. Magruder, who, with her daughter, Miss Adele, is spending the year in Bremerton, had a dinner at the Kitsap Inn Sunday for Mesdames Pendleton and Cole, Dr. Shipp, Paymaster Grey Skipwith, Lieutenant Atkins, Ensign Greig and Miss Magruder. Paymaster R. Nicholson, on duty here for two years as yard paymaster, received orders Saturday to the West Virginia, as paymaster, and left the following day on the Vicksburg for the South.

Dr. O. J. Mink, who left recently for San Francisco, has been returned to the yard for duty at the naval hospital. Dr. and Mrs. U. R. Webb have moved from the Kitsap Inn into the cottage on Second street, Bremerton, owned by Lieut. M. F. Draemel. In the women's golf tournament this week Mrs. L. I. Yates won first place and her name will be engraved on the cup, which at the end of four months' play will become the property of the lady who wins the largest number of tournaments. Mrs. W. P. Druley won second prize and received a half-dozen golf balls.

Lieut. C. C. Baughman gave a house party for the week-end for Mrs. M. W. Hendry, Miss Julia Hendry, Mr. Hendrick Suydam, Mr. Arthur Denny, Mr. Francis Clise and Miss Cleo Hulbert, all of Seattle. Lieut. C. C. Baughman was the guest of Miss Hulbert at a party at her home in Seattle Monday evening and a guest of Mrs. Hendry at a dinner in honor of Mr. Suydam and Mr. Denny, who were leaving next day for the East.

The armored cruiser Pittsburgh, which is undergoing nearly a half million dollars worth of repairs, was placed in dry-dock Friday noon, where she will remain for several months, in order to expedite her work. The British tramp steamship, Queen Eugenia, arrived at the navy yard Monday morning, sixty-one days out from Norfolk, Va., with 5,800 tons of East coast coal, and after discharging coal will go to Eagle Harbor, on the sound, to take on a cargo of railroad ties for India.

The return match with the University Club, of Seattle, held May 6 in that city, resulted in the yard team losing by six points to eighteen. After the game the Navy men were entertained at a dinner at the University Club. The yard tug returned with the team at 1:30 a.m. the following day.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 12, 1914.

An interesting lecture on Mexico was given Tuesday evening in the assembly hall for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Most all the officers and ladies of the post attended. Lieut. O. P. Robinson, who was recently graduated from the Service School at Fort Leavenworth, returned to the post Friday. Mrs. Ossewaarde, wife of Chaplain Ossewaarde, who has been visiting her home in Zeeland, Mich., for two months, returned to the post Sunday.

Major Ralph H. Van Deman left Wednesday for his home in Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a matinee party Saturday to see the "Honeymoon Express." Her guests were Mesdames Herbert C. Gibner and Zella Saunders. The French Club met Thursday with Mrs. George S. Young. "Mothers' Day" was observed Sunday afternoon in the post assembly hall. Mrs. Vosburgh and Mrs. John C. Fairfax played instrumental selections. Mesdames Fred W. Bug-

bee, Wilson Chase and W. C. Sweeney sang. All present wore white flowers.

The 2d Battalion, under command of Capt. Cromwell Stacey, left Wednesday for annual target practice at Probstal.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore entertained Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming and Lieut. F. V. Schneider at dinner Friday. Miss Mae La Huis, of Zeeland, Mich., is house guest of Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde and will remain on the post several months.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1202.)

follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Hampton Roads, en route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward E. Eberle. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West Coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West Coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas M. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. On the West Coast of Mexico.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West Coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West Coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander. LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander. ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.

Club Cocktails

NO matter how good a cocktail you mix yourself—you cannot give it the smoothness of age. The perfect flavor of Club Cocktails is due to their aging in wood before bottling as well as to their accurate mixing.

Manhattan Dubonnet
Martini—Regular or Dry

Just strain through
cracked ice and serve.

G. F. Heublein & Brother
Hartford New York London



F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander. CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. William F. Gresham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. Sailed May 13 from Manila, P.I., for Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Carleton E. Kear. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. David E. Theelen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Forgue. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander. Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander. DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I. A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll G. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. At Manila, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield. For the next few months this vessel will be conducting fishery investigations off the Oregon and Washington coasts. Address care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Unalga, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed May 16 from Hampton Roads for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Comdr. John F. Hinds. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Joseph Baer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead is at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship), 20(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief. Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Baltimore, Md. Address there. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia.

NANSEAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed May 12 from San Francisco, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed May 11 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. Sailed May 11 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Manzanillo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Almirante Bay, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. Dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Leave Boston May 21, arrive Fayal, Azores, June 3, 2,100 miles; leave Fayal June 7, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 15, 1,400 miles; leave Queenstown June 23, arrive Southampton, England, June 26, 350 miles; leave Southampton July 9, arrive Amsterdam, Holland, July 12, 275 miles; leave Amsterdam July 21, arrive Havre, France, July 23, 265 miles; leave Havre Aug. 1, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, 1,280 miles; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 21, 630 miles; leave Madeira Aug. 26, arrive Bermuda Sept. 17, 2,900 miles; leave Bermuda Sept. 24, arrive Boston Sept. 29, 750 miles; total miles, 9,650. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Pannonia, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 11, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Raribean, sailing on Sept. 16, the last mail reaching the ship at Bermuda.

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OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. The Supply sailed May 18 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam to resume station. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

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FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwawa, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Udall, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnet, Norfolk.

VESSLS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

B-1, Norfolk, Va.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

General Alava, Cavite.

Minatomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Oncida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Potomac, abandoned off coast of Newfoundland.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Somers, Norfolk.

Sterling, Charleston, S.C.

Terror, Philadelphia.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.

Bailey, Annapolis.

Barney, Annapolis.

De Long, Charleston.

Du Pont, Newport.

Farragut, Mare Island.

Goldborough, Mare Island.

Biddle, Annapolis.

Blakely, Newport.

Dahlgren, Charleston.

Morris, Newport.

Thornton, Charleston.

Tingey, Charleston.

VESSLS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foots, Newbern, N.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

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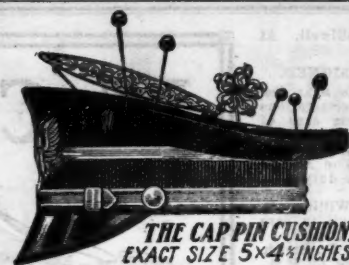
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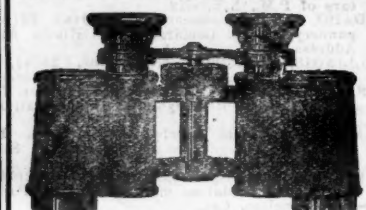
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